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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 114 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly.

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
16th May	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd "	CHINA ..		7,952
30th "	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th "	CALEDONIA§ ..		7,912
27th "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th "	RANPURA ..		16,160
25th "	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th "	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th "	NIRVANA	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
27th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
26th May	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
28th "	NAGPORE * ..	5,283	
4th June	LAHORE ..	5,282	
11th "	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd "	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	6227	
18th "	DELTA ..	8,097	MOOLTAN
15th Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA

*Cargo vessels only: proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
15th May	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th	VITA* ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
20th "	CHAKLA ..	East & S. Afric
27th "	KARAGOLA ..	Busreh via Karachi Persian Gulf port.

* The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS are being suspended after the sailings of the 9th and 18th May respectively until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES

why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru.	Matsunaga.	5970	14th May	30th May
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	19th "	2nd June
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	29th "	12th "
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	5th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th "	1st July.

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore —	300	210	188	105	84
Hongkong —	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai —	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe —	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
*Borneo Maru.	T. Mooshige	5894	20th Apr.	14th May.
*Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5863	12th May.	22nd May.
x Bingo Maru	S. Chiba	6015	29th "	8th June
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4366	26th May	9th June
Koyei Maru	B. Nakagawa	4739	30th May	

xPassenger Steamer.
*Calling at Honkong.

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22156 Telegrams "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
Bankers and Travel Agents,
240, Hornby Road.
Telephone No. 20923.
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

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FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—.0
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The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street, Fort,
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SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., can also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to :—

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PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

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(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
RODOFEN DENTAL CREAM
ESSENCE of CHIRATA = BITTER TONIC
" of NEEM = for SKIN DISEASES
EXT. GULANCHA Co. Liq. = for MALARIA and JAUNDICE
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.,

DIARRHŒA TABLETS
LAXIL (LAXATIVE) TABLETS.
MALARIL TABLETS FOR MALARIA.
NIRVEDIN TABLETS FOR RELIEVING PAINS.
PTYCHOTIS TABLETS FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

BOMBAY DEPOT :— **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**
Head Office—
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Phone No. 40784
Branch—
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere to push the sale of our fashionable Coatings, Shirtings, Bedsheets, etc., on liberal remuneration. For terms, apply to West Coast Weaving Establishment, Cannanore, (Malabar).
A R1124

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, strong in English and Persian. Apply before 18th May, stating qualifications and salary expected to the MANAGER, Madresa-E-Mohammedia, Piperdiwala High School, RANDER.
A R1135

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Apply for revised terms of agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

GARDEN HOMES ready or built to order Goregaum, Malad Road, Rent 50. Hire-purchase. Apply Mr. KAMAT, Pleader, Girgaum.
C R1147

TO BE LET—Top floor above Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company at Murzban Road, Fort, for office and residence area of rooms 3050 square feet. Apply NOOROODIN SHAIKH ADAM, Nagdevi Street.
C R1142

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Mad. wy St., Fort, Bombay

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

A SPACIOUS FIVE STORIED BUILDING on Lamington Road, Land Free Hold. Apply Box No. 777, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1127

THE GOOD-WILL of the Hindoo Patriot, a well-known Calcutta English daily, which has recently ceased publication, is FOR SALE. Apply with offers to R. MULLICK, 135, Maniktola Main Road, Calcutta.
N 23247

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—One BABCOCK PRINTING MACHINE at a reasonable price. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
K

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GRATIS. GRATIS. GRATIS.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR BHUSAVAL (G. I. P. RAILWAY).—Public to know that we undertake to prefer claims gratis for compensation from the Railway Department on behalf of those who have been killed, injured or suffered any pecuniary loss in the above-said or any other Railway Collision. Apply with full particulars to: MANAGER, The Royal Trading Syndicate, HISSAR, (Punjab).
T R1146

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE will begin its work from June, 1925. In anticipation of early affiliation to the University of Bombay, the first year classes for the Inter M. B. B. S. courses will begin for the Monsoon Term from 2nd June 1925.

Candidates, who have passed the Inter Science (Physics, Chemistry and Biology Group) of the Bombay University or equivalent Examinations of other Universities are eligible for admission. Students are therefore invited to send in their applications for admission before the 20th May, 1925.

Application forms can be had at the Dean's Office, Hughes Road, Bombay, No. 7 or can be sent for by post provided a duly stamped envelope bearing the student's address is enclosed. All applications must be accompanied by the University Examination Certificates (which will be returned). They should be addressed to the Dean, and handed over personally or sent by Registered Post. There will be vacancies for eighty students only.

A fee of Rs. 67 for the Term and Rs. 25 for admission will have to be paid on the day of admission.

.....C3278

NOTICE.

MOORTIPUJAK JAIN PATHSHALAS and STUDENTS, studying in Colleges in need of help are requested to apply before 15th July, 1925, and submit the same before the due date in a printed form which can be had on sending half an anna worth postal stamp.

V P. SHAH
Hon. Secretary
Jain Swetamber Education Board,
566, Pydhoni, Bombay 3.
11th May, 1925.
R1141

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 31ST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 9th June, 1925, at 2-30 p.m., (Bombay Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Standard Buildings, No. 346, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1924 and the Balance Sheet as at that date.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration and

5th To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 28th May to TUESDAY, the 9th June, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May, 1925.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th June 1925, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 28th May 1925. ON PRODUCTION OF SHARE CERTIFICATES.
C23279

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "SUMATRA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on th 12th of May, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Leading to this office for counter-signature witout delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of Indian Company's Act of 1913, and in the matter of GANGES SHIPPING CO., LTD., (In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the application of M. J. MAMOOJEE, a creditor of above Company, made before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. C. Ghosh in the High Court of Calcutta, the said Court has adjourned the application till the 20th May, 1925, on which date direction will be given for appointment of a Liquidator and for other directions mentioned in the summons filed in that application. All persons concerned in the winding up of the said Company may appear on that date before the said Court. Copies of the said application can be had from the undersigned on payment of regulated charges for same.

M. A. BOSE,
Attorney for the Company.
8, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
C23276

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Joint family property standing in the name of DHANJIBHAI NARANDAS JOSHI, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece Goods Broker and Commission Agent, a widower. ..... Deceased.

NATWARLAL DHANJIBHAI JOSHI of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort, ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixteenth day of April in the year of Our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 16th day of April, 1925.
Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23274

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOOSAB HAJI LATIFF has contracted to sell to our client Bai ZULEKHABAI, daughter of Mahomed Adamji, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale mortgage transfer, least, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ali Umer Street in the town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 973, New No. 8146, Old Survey No. 1901 and New Survey No. 796 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6082 and Street No. 190 at 194 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Ali Umer Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Shaikh Adam Barri and on or towards the South by the property of Narayen Shivji.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1925.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C23280

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla at the Corner of Rebsch Street (near Lal Chimney) valuable house-hold furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb waiters, drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments large double brass bedsteads, iron single bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, one sweet tone full iron frame Piano (by Knake) writing bureau with writing desks, begeile table, large and small writing tables, glass door book cases, tea-poys, oil painting and water coloures in frames, meat safes on stands, filter on stand, ice, box alminium utensils, etc., etc.
The property of a European gentleman.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th May at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of brey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Wednesday, the 10th day of June, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following property:—

All that piece of land, containing an area of about 709 square yards with a building known as "Soneji House," standing thereon and being Plot No. 69 of the Sandhurst Road West Estate of the Board and bounded on the East by Plot No. 70 of the said Estate leased to Ratansi Dharamsi and others, on the South by the property of Vinayak Dhondiraj Bivalkar, on the West by Plot No. 68 of the said Estate leased to Abdul Hamid Habibboy and on the North by Sandhurst Road which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 7408 and Cadestral Survey No. 630 of Girgaon Division and assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 1831 (2) Street No. 3A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, Readymoney Mansion, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STEEL WIRE ROPE; BRASS HINGES; SEWING TWINE; CABOOSES; IRON BARGE; HORSE STALLS AND FITTINGS; GALLEY GEAR; OLD LEAD; OLD LINEN; EMPTY OIL CASKS; EMPTY PAINT AND SODA CASKS; DRUMS; KEGS; GHEE AND K. OIL TINS; LIFE JACKETS; ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th May, 1925, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE AND CO.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 2nd CARPENTER STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, by order of and under instructions from Messrs. Pathare & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Gangabai alias Yamunabai widow of Pandurang Shivji, Gopikabai widow of Anant Pandurang, Balwantrao, Anantrao alias Anandrao Pathre, Dattaram Balwantrao Kashinath Balwantrao and Govindrao Gajanan the Mortgagors under an Indent Mortgage dated the 15th day of March 1923 made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgees of the other part, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the said Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th day of March 1923, sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Thursday the 14th May, 1925, at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or Ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at 2nd Carpenter Street outside the fort and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 150 7/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7688 and 9027 and New Survey No. 5285-5285 and Cadastral Survey No. 2949 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6625 Street No. 34—36 and bounded as follows that is to say on or toawrds the North by the property of Bhagwantrao Moroba on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Shivshanker Narayan on or towards the East by the 2nd Carpenter Street and on or towards the West by the vacant Land of Mr. Shaligram Pandurang.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please appy to Messrs. Pathare & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at 38 Tamarind Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 AND 10.
"PARTED CURTAINS"
Starring
HENRY B. WALTHALL
AND
MARY ALDEN
A heart-stirring melodrama of one who commits crime to save another.
"SHOULD SHE MARRY AN ARTIST?"
featuring
EDNA MURPHY
See the Magic Sands tell her!
What should the girl do?
PATHE GAZETTE
The Latest from everywhere.
POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Presents THIS WEEK
HINDOOSTAN'S JEWEL PRODUCTION
SYAMANTAK MANI
Time and Rates as Usual.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m. TO-NIGHT
AGAIN NEW PROGRAMME
HARMSTON' CIRCUS
THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
Don't forget we hold Matinees on Weds. Sats. & Suns. at 5 p.m. Sharp.
Location: NEAR COLABA TRAM DEPOT.
KING CARNIVAL GROUND, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO. RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
W. HARMSTON—*Sole Proprietor.*

LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO

This Company's report for 1924 states that in the Fire Department the Net Premiums amounted to £3,043,406 10s. 11d. as compared with £3,015,995 7s. 2d. in the previous year. The Net Losses, paid and outstanding, were £1,420,109 10s. 6d.

Marine Department.—The Net Premiums amounted to £1,096,763 12s. 3d. as compared with £1,209,124 2s. 8d. in the previous year. The Net Losses, paid and outstanding, were £946,377 19s. 8d.

Accident and General Department.—The Net Premiums amounted to £1,695,966 3s. 9d. as compared with £1,544,756 2s. 2d. in the previous year. The Net Losses, paid and outstanding, were 781,298 5s. 9d.

Life Department.—The Company is not yet transacting Life business in its own name. The Life Account and Fixed Term Assurance Account of the "Law Union and Rock" are included in the Accounts.

The Net new Life business amounted to £1,668,802 and the Premium Income thereon to £145,098 2s. 11d. The total Net Premium Income, after deduction of Reassurance Premiums, amounted to £729,256 7s. 4d.

SURPLUS.

The amount standing to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account at the closing of the Accounts for 1923 was £1,091,054 18s. 3d., from which must be deducted the Interim Dividend of £203,801 7s. 2d., or 7/- per Share, less Income Tax, paid in November last, leaving a balance of £887,253 11s. 1d.

The Surplus on teh year's Fire Marine and Accident operations, after providing for all Expenses, Colonial and Foreign Taxes, and Reserve for Unexpired Risks, amounted to £591,858 0s. 9d. From this must be deducted Income Tax on Profits, and provision for Corporation Profits Tax, totalling £184,741.

DIVIDEND AND FUNDS.

After increasing the Fire, Marine and Accident Funds, as already specified,
The Directors have resolved:—
To transfer to the Staff Pension Fund the sum of ..... £20,000 0 0.
They propose:—
To pay, on the 8th proximo, a Dividend of 7/- per Share, less Income Tax, making, with the Interim Dividend already paid, a total distribution for the year of 14/- per Share, less Income Tax, or £407,602 14s. 4d., and to carry forward the balance of £1,219,870 7s. 1d. to the next account.

The Financial Position of the Company will then stand as follows:—

Capital paid up		£727,862 0 0
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000 0 0	
Fire Funds	2,817,500 0 0	
Marine Funds	939,000 0 0	
Accident Funds	1,278,500 0 0	
Staff Pension Fund	199,951 17 6	
Balance carried forward	1,219,870 7 1	
		7,454,822 4 7
		£8,182,684 4 7

Life, etc., Funds	9,560,897 15 3
Total Funds	£17,743,581 19 10

The Directors desire to place on record their great appreciation of the earnest support continuously afforded in the promotion of the Company's welfare by the Boards in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom, in the Overseas Dominions of the Empire, and by the Representatives of the Company throughout the world.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, May 12.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 8th May to 11th May, 1925 ..	38914	32071	+6843
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 11th May, 1925	3043860	2984301	+59559
Shipments for the bi-week from 8th May to 11th May, 1925.—			
United Kingdom	7486	6195	+1291
Continent ..	18636	2463	+16173
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	65242	8751	+56491
Total	91364	17409	+73955
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 11th May, 1925			
United Kingdom	46308	137336	—91028
Continent ..	472826	792527	—319701
China	241490	168893	+72597
Japan	1221553	1097259	+124294
Coast Ports ..	25785x	47070	—21285
Total	2007962	2243085	—235123
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe ..	6159	4362	+1797
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	26574	34612	—8038

x Including 9329 bales for U. S. of America

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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 13.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 670.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 745.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 720.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 115¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 92.82.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.90.
London—Rome Liras 118.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was steady.

London, May 12.

Tele Transfers 1/6 firm.
Bar Gold £4.4-11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 1/4 quiet.

London, May 12.

Reutes 3 per cent 45.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/4.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/4.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence of support—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/2.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS
Stockholm 1814.
Christiania 2898.
Amsterdam 1207.
Switzerland 2506.
Prague 163.75.

London, May 12.

Exchange on London in Paris 92.85.
Exchange on London in Germany 203.72
Exchange on London in Italy 118.18.

New York, May 12.

Demand Bills 4.84.62.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 12.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 11/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 47/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 53/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 53/4.
Advances 5 per cent 17 1/2.

DISCOUNT.

Bombay, May 13.

8 Months London Discs. 4 3/4 per cent.
8 Months London Discs 4 7/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6½ per cent.
Money 1 Month 6 per cent.
Money 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Money 6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS ETC.

London, May 12.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £ 87 7/8 -1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4—1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £99 3/4—1/16
Conversion Loan £76 1/8—1/4.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 7/8—1/8.
Indian Loan 7 1/2 per cent unchanged 105
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 1/2—1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 1/4—1/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4. unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 3/4 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, May 13.

Sovereigns Ready ..... Rs. 13-9-0
Sovereigns Forward ..... Rs. 13-7-9
National Bank Stamp Gold ..... Rs. 21-12-0
Chartered Bank Gold ..... Rs. 21-11-6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-5-3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-5-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-7-9.
Bar Silver ready, Rs. 70-6-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 70-6 0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 70-11-0.

London, May 12.

Bar gold ready, s. 84.11¼.
Silver ready, d. 31-4.
Silver forward d. 31-4.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull.—China was seller at higher rate. Market undecided and might easily move either way. Price declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 13

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th May 1925.

Cotton	14619 Bales.
Wheat	58813 Cwts
Linseed	44214 „
Rape etc	5744 „
Gingellyseed	2074 „
Poppyseed	366 „
Groundnuts	3147 „
Castorseed	15596 „
Rice	1510 „
Myrabollams	3119 „
Cottonseed	28 13 „
Mowrasced	Nil „
Gram	7271 „
Juwar	1509 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	30 4 „
Bajri	3390 „
Coal	1285 Tons

BARLEY

London, May 12.

Karachi Barley 42/6 May/June sellers.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 13.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-11.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95-2.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97-13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98-12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925. Rs. 103.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928. Rs. 104-9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 100-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927. Rs. 101-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930. Rs. 103-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931. Rs. 103-8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 104-2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935. Rs. 107-10.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 98.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 97.
Tone of Market—Steady

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT.

Bombay, May 13.

To-day the market opened very weak. B Dyeing opened at Rs. 999, improved to 995 again dropped to Rs. 980 and closed firm at Rs. 1,025. Century opened at Rs. 480 dropped to 455 and again closed firm at Rs. 490. Fazuls opened at Rs. 890, dropped to Rs. 880 and again closed firm at Rs. 915. Other mill shares followed B. Dyeing and Fazuls. Many weak holders cleared their stocks and market again strengthened by a mill owner's support and sale covering. There was very little movement of the speculator. The time of the market is again steadier. Miscellaneous Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 950, but closed at Rs. 970. Tata Steel Dfd. also opened at Rs. 47-8-0 and closed at Rs. 51-4-0 Bank of India transacted at Rs. 74-8-0 and Imperial Bank at Rs. 1,410.

SHARES.

Bombay, May 13.

SHARES

The market opened weak but closed steady. The closing rates are as under:—

BANKS

Imperial Bank, Rs. 1,407-8. Indian Bank, Rs. 74; Central Bank, Rs. 23; Eastern Bank, Rs. 82.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance, 410; Apollo, 9-4; Bombay Cotton, 425; Bombay Dyeing, 1,025; Century, 490; Central India, 480; Colaba Land, 17-8; Coorla 145; Crescent, 222-8; Currim, 400; Dawn, 650; E. D. Sassoon, 1; Fazulbhoy 912-8; Finlay, 155; Globe, 47-8; Gokak, 106-4; India Bleaching, 217-8; Indore Malwa, 380; Jamshedji, 100; Kasturchand, 115; Khatau, 85; Kohinoor, 1,150; Luxmi Cotton, 4,625. Madhavarao, 45; Madhowji, 356-4; Maneckji 2,550; Meyer Sassoon, 105; Morarji, 2,500; New Great 435; Pabaney, 340; Pearls, 516-4; Phoenix, 490; Sholapoor, 10,500; Simplex 165. Standard, 1,550; Swan 165; Swadeshi 555½ Tata Mills, 73-12; Vishnu Cotton, 1,725

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley, 470; Ackock, 140; Bt. Pet, 4-7; B. Tramway, 98-2; Bombay Steam, 67-8; Bundi Cement, 8. Central India Mining, 25; Katni (Ord.), 51-4; Katni (Defd.), 140; Oriental Life Assurance, 500; New India Insurance, 128; Shivrajpure 41; Tata Iron (Ord.) 14-4; Tata Iron (Defd.), 50; Tata Hydro, 970; Tata Power (Ord.) 362-8; Tata Power (Pref.), 510; Scindia Steam, 6-2.

SHARES

London, May 12.

Hongkong Bank £141.
Chartered Bank £20 7/16.
National Bank £47 1/4.
P. & O. Bank £10 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6 3/16.

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS

Bombay May 13

Apollo Mill	10	Morarji Goculdas	24 0
Elphinstone	22-3	Madras United	320
Emperor Edward	460	Union Mill	225
Esur Virjee	9	Laxmi Cotton	4630
Alliance Cotton	60	Vishnoo Cotton	1730
Indian Dy.& Blg	915	Western India	500
Indian Mfg.	850	Wadia Woollen Mill	0-12-0
E. D. Sassoon	1	Sassoon Silk	550
Indian Woln Mill	2	Sassoon Cotton	36-4
Currimbhoy Mill	412-8	Sholapur	10600
Allaqhand	5	Standard Mill	1500
Coorla Mill	150	Hindoostan Mill	975
Kastoorchand	115	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	50
Khatau Mill	90	Punjab Cement	2
Gold Mohur	30	Bombay Flour	—
Jamshed Mill	90	Union Flour	—
Jivraj Baloo	—	Oriental Life	480
Tata Mill	160	Empire Life	420
David	—	New India	12-8
Dawn Mill	655	Jupiter Ins.	6
New City	230	Great India	10
Planet	25	Scindia Steam	6
Premier	60	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency	45	Port Canning	655
Bradbury Mills	475	Bay Telephone	22
Bombay Indust	15	„ Uganda	35
Baria	10	„ Burma New	70
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	4-6
Madhaorao Scin	70	Tata Oil	12
Manockji Petit	2050		

JAVA SUGAR

London, May 12.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/3 June/July sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16 1/2 June/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16 1/2 Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 16/4 Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 16/4 3/4 Oct/Dec sellers.

RAPESEEDS

London, May 12.

Ferozepore Real Bold £21 May/June buyers.
Toria £21 5/8 May/June sellers.
Brown Cawnpore £20 1/4 May/June value.
Tone was dull.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 12.

To-day Reuter reported 31 points down in old crop and 22 to 25 points lower in new crop in New York futures. At the opening the market advanced a little but later the prices gave way on Wall Steet and speculative selling. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 8 points up. The market improved on short covering.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs A Norden and Co. came under date 12th inst. as under:—

"General improvement in crop outlook is impairing confidence. Looks lower."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 12th inst. (5-55 p.m.) as under:—

"Market has sold out appearance though weather conditions generally favourable. Think trade will become more active round present levels, and would suggest purchases."

In sympathy with the continued further decline reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened weak this morning at Rs. 433/- i.e. Rs. 6/- lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good m.g. Broach July/August. Going up by a rupee the market steadily declined to Rs. 428 1/2. Buying by shroffs caused an improvement and the prices advanced to Rs. 430/-. But the values again gave way to Rs. 425/- on one Japanese House and Bazar operators selling on Liverpool opening quotations being reported much lower than expected and after a small fluctuation the Bazar closed at Rs. 427 1/2.

At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 426 1/2 and going upto Rs. 431/- on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses and closed at Rs. 430/- at 6-30 p.m.

Fully good m.g. Boach April/May opened at Rs. 434/- and steadily eased to Rs. 428/- in sympathy with the decline in July/August and on general selling and closed at Rs 429/- at 4-30 p.m.

Fully good m.g. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 453/- and Rs 457/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull and quiet and the off-take was limited to nice qualities only at lower rates about 2,500 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

To-day 300 bales Bengal, 200 bales Punjab/Americans, 700 bales Dholleras and 200 bales Kadi/Viramgam in all 1,400 bales are tendered.

Total tenders up-to-date are as under:—
2,400 Bs. Bengals.
6,700 Bs. Punjab/Americans.
2,000 Bs. Dholeras.
300 Bs. Kadi/Viramgum.
Total 11,400 Bs.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, May 13.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	432 1/2
„ „ „	July/Aug.	..	430
„ „ Bengal	May	..	353
„ „ „	July	..	357

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 13.

Description	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and S Punjab	384	374	359	349
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon		448	441	431
M. G. Dhollera	..	478	431	421
M. G. Punjab/American		489	454	448
M. G. Broach	434	4.9	449	438
M. G. Southerns	..	..	434	424
			F. G. Fair	414

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 13.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	.. 429
„ „ „	July/Aug.	.. 428
„ „ Bengal	May	.. 351
„ „ „	July	.. 356
Good Southerns	May/June	.. 401

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 13.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.		
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..
„	Fine M.G.	..	375	..
Sindh Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	375	..
„	F.G.M.G.	355	..	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	450	..	..
Wardha-Hingh. Fine	„	400/10	430	..
Nagpur .. Fine	M. G.	400/10	430	..
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G.	400/5	420	..
Pulgaon ..	„	400/10	425	..
Dhamangaon	„	40 /10	420	..
Amraoti ..	„	375/80	400/5	..
Khamgaon-Akola	„	370/80	390/400	..
Mulkapur	„	350/60	375	..
Khandesh	„	335/40	360/70	..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	465	..
„ Fully Good	„	..	450	..
Mutha	Fine „	..	..	..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	455	..
Westerns	„	..	420	..
„	H.G.	..	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	..	445	..
Cambodia		..	480	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

May 13.

New York Market 12th May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.55	July	22.63+08	22.24	—31
22.24	Oct.		22.00	—24
22 07	Jan.	22.15+08	21.85	—22
22.31	Mar.		22,76	—25

New York Spot on 11th May, 22.85 —45, New Orleans 23.05 —50. Telegraphic market advices:—

July highest 22.72 (10.23 a.m.), lowest 22.18 (2.40 p.m.), range .54 points. General selling by early buyers, Wall Street selling, stopless orders being reached.

Liverpool Market 12th May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.05	May			12.13	+08
12.15	Jul.	12.09—06	12.10—09	12.21	+06
11.96	Oct.	11.89—07		11.99	+03
11.88	Jan.			11.83	—
	Egyptian				
22.30	Nov.			22.85	+05
21.55	Jan.			22.15	—

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Cabled 10.10 a.m.: Light rains Fort Smith (Ark.) district.

(2) Cabled 12.15 p.m.: Further selling taken by short covering. Improved tone.

(3) Cabled 4.55 p.m.: Liverpool market improved on less for sale, short covering, trade fixing call sales, tone of market good. Our travelling man wires from Oklahoma: "Condition of crop is good"

American Cross Rate 4.85 1/8.

COTTON

Liverpool, May 12.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 200.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100.
Mid American Spot
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis Universal Standard 12.32 Quiet 31.25.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
July 22.69.
Oct. 22.38.
Jan 22.22.
New York Noon Call.
July 22.66.
Oct 22.36.
Jan 22.22.
New Orleans 10 a.m.
Jul 22.82.
Oct 22.05.

COTTON OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 12.

May	11.97—.08
Jul	12.07—.08
Oct.	11.88—.08
Jan	11.79—.09
Mar	11.82—.08
May	11.80—.07
Egyptians:—	
May	29.60—.30
Jul	26.80—.30
Nov.	22.20—.10

London, May 12.

Belgian unreceived JAthens 25750.
Cuban Sugar 12/6 May sellers.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 12.

May		12.13+.08
Jun		12.15+.07
Jul		12.21+.06
Aug		12.18+.04
Sep		12.08+.04
Oct		11.99+.03
Nov.	unchanged	11.90
Dec.	unchanged	11.88
Jan	unchanged	11.88
Feb.		11.88—.01
Mar		11.88—.02
Apl		11.87—.01
May		11.85—.02
Tone:—Steady.		

EYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 12.

May	28.75—.55
Jun	27.75—.15
Jul	26.95—.15
Aug	25.90—.15
Sep	24.95—.15
Oct	25.25—.15
Nov	22.35+.05
Dec	22.05+.05
Jan	21.55
Feb	21.45
Jan unchanged	21.55
Feb. unchanged	21.45
Mar unchanged	21.35

INDIAN COTTON

London, May 12.

Scinde Good 9.05.
Scinde Fully Good .45.
Scinde Fine 9.85.
Bengal Good 9.15.
Bengal Fully Good 9.55.
Bengal Fine 9.95.
Oomra Good 9.85.
Oomra Fully Good 10.25.
Oomra Fine 10.65.
Broach Good 10.45.
Broach Fully Good 10.95.
Broach Fine 11.25.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, May 12.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 12000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3000.
Day's Exports to Continent 17000.
Futures at New York:—

July	22.24—.32
October	22.00—.24
January	21.85—.22
March	22.06—.25
Spot Cotton at New York	22.55 .30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.70—.35
Futures at New Orleans:—	
July	22.32—.37
October	21.64—.29

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 5/8.
Demand Bills 4.84/62.
Silver Foreign Mined 67 1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES

New York May 12.

July	22.24—.31
October	22.00—.24
January	21.85—.22
March	22.06—.25

Liverpool, May 12.

May	12.13—.08
July	12.21—.06
October	11.90—.03
January unchanged	11.88

WIRE FROM MESSRS. NORDEN & CO.,

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Cabin, Mumbadevi have received to-day the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Improvement in crop outlook impairing confidence; looks lower."

MANCHESTER MARKET

Market was unsettled. There was increased cloth inquiry.
Yarns irregular and slow.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay May 13

	12 to 1 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	410
Bombay Cotton ..	452-8-25
Bombay Dyeing ..	1015 982-8-1025
Century	485-57-8-87-8-90
Nagpur	472-8-80
Colaba	114-4-16-4
Crescent	220-22-8
Indore	376-4-80
Kohinoor	1150
New Great	322-8-17-8-37-8-36-4
Pearl	510-16-4-17-8
Phoenix	490
Bharucha	102-8
Simplex	152-8-65
Swan	165
Swadesh ex-divi. ..	560-55
Pabani	340
Fazal	897-8-82-8-9-10
Mathuradas	250
Tata Mill	73-12
Globe	47-8
Mysore	122-8
Madhavji	355-52-8-56-4
Finaly	135-65
Gokak	106-4
Edward Sassoon ..	117-8
Meyer Sassoon	112-8-5
Tata-Hydro	950-71-4
Bombay Burma Old ..	140
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	96-4-97-10
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	67-8
Bundi Cement	8
Central E. Mining ..	25
Indian Cement	65
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	14-14-8
Tata Steel Defd. ..	48-12-50-51-4

BULLION MOVEMENTS

London, May 12.

Bars sold £16,000.
Soverign for export to Spain £7,000.—Aomunt set aside on account of Commonwealth Bank of Australia £350,000.

METAL

London, May 12.

English best Selected Copper £62 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 1/4.
Copper Braziers £78.
Yellow Metal £7 9/16.
Hard Spelter £30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8.
Tin Block Q

RUBBER

London, May 12.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 21/- June July sellers.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 27 1/2 May paid.
Market after very irregular closes with steadier fealing.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets 28 3/4 paid for May.

WHEAT

London, May 12.

Barletta Russo—61/6 May/June value.
Rozaria Santa Fe—64 lbs. 62/3 May/June value.
Tone:—Quiet and easier.
Australian 59/- May/June sellers.
Choice White Karachi 60/- May/June buyers.
Soft Red Karachi 59/3 May/June buyers.
Tone:—Quiet and easier.
Club No. 2 Calcutta 61 May/June value.

LINSEED

London, May 12.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 3/8 sellers for May/June.
Tone:—Quiet little offering.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—43 7/8 June/Aug sellers.
43/9 Sep/Dec buyers.
Linseed La Plata Argentine was slow and in buyers favour with more offering closed at £20 5/6 sellers for May/June and £20 1/4 paid for April/May.
Linseed Bombay £23 May/June London sellers.
Cottonseed Bombay £9 11/16 May/June sellers.
Castorseed Bombay £23 1/8 May/June value—closed quiet.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, May 12.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29. 26 inches.	
Temperature of Air ..	86 4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78 9 „
Dew Point	75 6 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	71% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	1 6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	92 7 „
Minimum do. do. ..	82.8 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	215 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	in ft
W.	13	9 52	26 8	13	3 25	17 2
		21 51	27 3		15 33	18 3
Th.	14	3 14	25 7	14	9 14	16 9
		16 14	27 7		22 5	19 5
Fri.	15	4 25	25 1	15	10 33	18 0
		17 24	27 2		.. ..	.. ..
Sat	16	3 4	28 1	16	18 2	17 2
		16 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	17	7 16	25 3	17	1 15	18 4
		19 41	26 8		13 15	19 0
M.	18	8 29	26 0	18	2 8	17 7
		20 35	26 9		14 17	19 1
Tu.	19	9 24	26 8	19	2 54	17 0
		21 25	26 9		15 11	19 1

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 13th MAY 1925.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday, the 13th May 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Hissar and in defect at Ambala. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both lower than usual at Lahore and Hissar and the maximum alone at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded over the northwest of the province and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Agra and generally in defect elsewhere Temperature was almost normal except at Jhansi, where the minimum alone was lower than usual. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the province was 107 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over Jaipur and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Jacobabad; the minimum was almost normal in the division. The thermometer rose yesterday to 108 deg. at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Temperature was almost normal except at Surat, where the maximum alone was higher than usual. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the division was 106 deg. at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Nagpur; the minimum was higher than usual at Chanda and Amraoti. Chanda recorded a maximum temperature of 113 deg. yesterday.

The Konkan.—Marmagao has had 0.26 in. of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and at Karwar moisture in the air is in excess. Day temperature was almost normal; night temperature was lower than usual in the area of rainfall. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 92.7 deg. (2 deg. above normal) and the lowest 83.0 deg. 3 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 1.83 in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the area of rainfall and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess in the area of rainfall and in defect at Ahmednagar and Aurangabad. Temperature was almost normal except at the last mentioned station, where the minimum alone was higher than usual. The thermometer rose yestetday to 105 degs. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—A few falls of rain have occurred in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. The only important fall, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.80 in. at Coimbatore.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are probable in Malabar.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 12th May 1925, issued from Simla.

A storm has formed in the Bay with its centre about 200 miles west-south-west of Port Blair. The unsettled conditions on the frontier have passed into north-west India whence duststorms are reported. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, and local in the North-West Frontier Premier, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, Kashmir, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and southeast Madras.

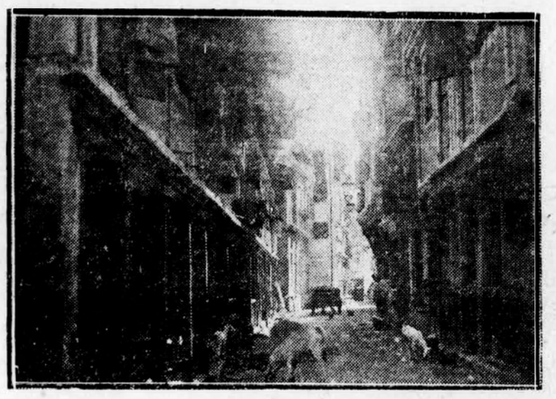
The chief amounts were:—Port Blair three-quarters of an inch; Bangalore one; Salem, Cuddapah a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH OF MAY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st May to date.	Normal, 1st May to date.	Departure, 1st May to date.
Baluchistan—Quetta	..	0.69	0.23	+0.46
Punjab—				
Multan	..	1.40	0.10	+1.30
Rawalpindi	..	2.07	0.55	+1.52
Lahore	..	0.58	0.28	+0.30
Hissar	0.06	0.27	0.08	+0.19
Ambala	..	0.17	0.37	—0.20
Delhi	..	0.42	0.19	+0.23
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	0.07	0.17	—0.10
Mainpuri	..	0.07	0.13	—0.06
Jhansi	..	0.12	0.05	+0.07
Cawnpore	..	0.41	0.07	+0.34
Allahabad	..	0.03	0.09	—0.06
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0.19	0.12	+0.07
Karachi	..	..	0.03	—0.03
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	0.12	0.14	—0.02
Jaipur	..	6.12	0.12	..
Kotah	..	0.25	0.17	+0.08
Mount Abu	..	..	0.36	—0.36
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	..	0.05	—0.05
Dwarka	..	..	..	..
Veraval	..	..	0.13	—0.13
Rajkot	..	0.83	0.13	+0.70
Bhavnagar Para	..	0.01	0.17	—0.16
Gujrat—				
Surat	..	..	0.09	—0.09
Ahmedabad	..	..	0.17	—0.17
Deesa	..	..	0.07	—0.07
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	..	0.18	—0.18
Indore	..	0.29	0.01	+0.28
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	..	0.20	—0.20
Saugor	..	0.73	0.08	+0.65
Hoshangabad	..	0.94	0.10	+0.84
Khandwa	..	..	..	..
Akola	..	0.05	..	+0.05
Amraoti	..	0.31	0.07	+0.14
Nagpur	..	0.59	0.17	+0.42
Chanda	..	0.33	0.17	+0.16
Raipur	..	0.02	0.25	—0.23
Konkan—				
Bombay	..	0.20	0.07	+0.13
Ratnagiri	..	0.26	0.32	0.46 +0.12
Mormugao	..	..	0.60	0.28 +0.32
Karwar	..			
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	0.49	0.20	+0.29
Ahmednagar	..	0.10	0.07	+0.03
Poona	..	1.00	0.16	+0.84
Sholapur	..	2.02	0.25	+1.77
Bijapur	..	1.63	0.08	+1.55
Belgaum	..	1.83	4.04	0.52 +3.52
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	..	0.18	—0.18
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	1.45	0.28	+1.17
Hyderabad	..	1.51	0.34	+1.17
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..	0.85	0.91	—0.06
Calicut	..	1.56	2.73	—1.17
Cochin	0.01	0.92	2.64	—1.72
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.16	5.32	4.62	+0.70
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	1.72	0.33	+1.39
Belhary	..	1.59	0.60	+0.99
Cuddapah	..	2.08	0.33	+1.75
Madras	..	0.01	0.22	—0.21
Bangalore	..	3.65	1.48	+2.17
Coimbatore	0.80	1.61	1.00	+0.61
Trichinopoly	..	4.50	1.13	+3.37
Negapatam	..		0.55	—0.55

WHICH DO YOU PREFER?

THIS?



OR

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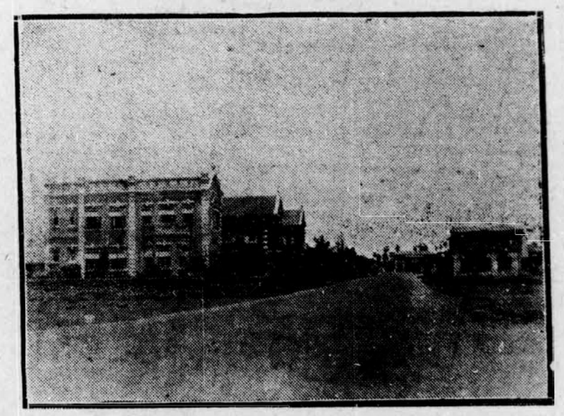

If you chose aright you will call and enquire about

THE STATE AIDED BUILDING SCHEME.

Plots are available at CHEMBUR GARDEN SUBURB (Rs. 3 to 4 per square yard), Khar Model Suburb (Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6-8 per square yard with a few at higher rates), Kirol North (Ghatkopar) Garden Estate (Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8), Danda Seaside Estate (Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 12 per square yard) and CHAPEL ROAD-BANDRA (Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8 per square yard).

Send for illustrated booklets costing annas three for Schemes 1, 2 and 3 and annas five for a combined of Schemes 4 and 5. Printed plans showing the plots in each scheme separately cost Rupee one only.

OUR CHEMBUR ESTATE OFFICE IS OPEN FOR YOUR INSPECTION FROM 10 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

The conducted inspection for Chembur Garden Suburb is on Saturday morning in each week leaving Bori Bunder at 8-45 A. M. (S. T.)

ADDRESS:

THE LAND MANAGER,

Development Department : .. .. Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.

N. B.—When writing for booklets and plans please state what particular booklet and plan you are in need of. Illustrated booklet of AMBERNATH INDUSTRIAL AREA costs annas seven only. MAPS ON 330 FEET SCALE PRINTED IN COLOURS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE GREATER PART OF SALSETTE. Price Rs. 2/- per sheet. ALSO MAPS ON 40 FEET SCALE FOR BANDRA AND PALI HILL. Price uncoloured Rs. 1/8 and coloured Rs. 2/- per sheet.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE CASE.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MARKETS SUPERINTENDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, May 11.

The Resident Magistrate of Bandra is recently engaged in trying a case which has excited such keen interest in the Mamomedan butcher community of Bombay and Bandra and members of the Goat Merchants' Association that on hearing days the approaches of the Court and its corridors are besieged by huge crowds of people, the court room being literally crammed.

One Ismail Nurji Uhat an employee of the Goat Merchants' Association has filed a complaint against Captain C. M. Flanders, Superintendent of the Municipal Markets, Bombay, of wrongful restraint, wrongful confinement, theft of certain papers and books and also with an attempt to force him to make a certain statement implicating the Slaughter-house Superintendent Mr. Vakaria, which complainant alleged was not true. Kalekhan Ahmed Jungoo and Ramdan Nagdaji are also charged with aiding and abetting Capt. Flanders in the said offences.

The information alleges that goat merchants carrying on business at Bandra have formed an Association in the interests of their trade, that the *dukandars* and *dalals* are opposed to that Association, and having succeeded in winning over Captain Flanders on their side started work to bring disgrace on the merchants and their Association. Capt. Flanders, it is alleged, started active work in that direction on Monday the 30th March 1925. At about 7 p.m. he went to the Bandra slaughter-house mosque, sent for the complainant outside, caught hold of him by the hand and took him by force to the rooms of Ramdan Nagdaji (accused No. 3) He was made to sit on a bench and was surrounded by about 20 persons of their party and the door of that room was closed. Then Captain Flanders the information alleged abused the complainant. Complainant asked Captain Flanders what he wished him to say. Thereupon Capt. Flanders is alleged to have said:—"You must say that you collect Rs. 2 from the goat merchants per wagon out of which Re. 1 goes to the Compound Sahib Vakaria (Slaughter House Superintendent) and Re. 1 to the Association." Complainant hotly repudiated the statement and refused to make it. Thereupon Captain Flanders is alleged to have given him a blow on the back. When the complainant made an attempt to go out the three accused with the help of others did not allow him to get up or go away. Captain Flanders, it is further alleged, then began to search the pockets of the complainant. When complainant resisted with his hands they were caught by the accused. Captain Flanders succeeded in taking out a paper from his pocket which was a list containing the names of the merchants, numbers of wagons, etc. He handed the list to one of his own friends and retained it in spite of the protest of the complainant. On seeing that the complainant refused to make a damaging statement against Compound Sabih Vakaria Captain Flanders, it is alleged, sent for the Police Sergeant, who came followed by a havildar, and he wanted the policemen to take charge of the detained complainant, but they refused. Thereafter Captain Flanders himself, took the complainant first to the Fouzdar and then to the Police Inspector Mr. Ring. In the compound of the Inspector's bungalow Captain Flanders. it is alleged, snatched out a receipt book that was in the inner pocket of the complainant's coat. The Police Inspector also on hearing Captain Flanders refused to take charge of the complainant or in any other way interfere in the matter. The list and receipt book which were removed from the possession of the complainant forcibly and against his wishes were subsequently recovered from the house of Captain Flanders in the Crawford Market by the Bombay Police under a search warrant issued by the Bandra Resident Magistrate.

When the complainant was presented the Magistrate at first had only issued a notice. On the day of the hearing Mr. Blair, Solicitor of the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Co. Municipal Solicitors, appeared in Court in behalf of Captain Flanders to show cause. He denied the various incidents and allegations mentioned in the complaint.

On hearing Mr. Kadi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-Law, for the complainant the notice was converted into a summons and the 1st of May was fixed for the hearing.

On this day owing to the absence of accused No. 3 the Magistrate was unable to record evidence, but he ordered that the accused should execute recognizances for punctual attendance in future.

Capt. Flanders was directed to execute a bond of Rs. 500, the second accused Rs. 100 while a warrant was issued against the 3rd accused who was arrested and released on bail of Rs. 1,000.

Evidence in the case was recorded on Friday and Saturday (May 8 and 9) and the complainant's cross-examination is going on.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. P. V. Patil and Mr. Peter De Souza, District Pleaders appear for the prosecution, while Mr. Pradhan, of Thana, appears for all the accused. He is instructed by Mr. Blair, Solicitor, for Captain Flanders and by Mr. V. T. Joshi for accused Nos. 2 and 3. Mr. Daruwalla Bar-at-Law with Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar pleader, appears to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Goat Merchants' Association.

TRAP FOR INDIANS IN KENYA.

OFFER OF LAND IN LOWLANDS.

The following telegram dated the 12th inst. has been sent by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to His Excellency the Viceroy Simla.

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association desires to bring before your Excellency the undesirability of sending out any Indian official to discuss the possibility of a site being offered in the Lowlands for Indian colonisation in accordance with a clause in the White Paper. Our Association would venture to point out that the Indian claim on the Highlands of Kenya was for the right of sale and purchase; it was not for the grant of large areas of crown lands in the Colony. Our acceptance of grants of crown lands in the lowlands at Kenya is certain to be regarded as finally invalidating the right of sale and purchase in the Highlands which Indians claim as still legally theirs. Our Association trusts that on these grounds the offer implied in the Clause in the White Paper will be refused and no official will be sent out for such a purpose.—(Sd.) K. NATARAJAN,
For Self and Co-secretaries.

ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY IN MYSORE.

BANGALORE, May 12.

With a view to encourage the development of small industries in the State, the Government of Mysore have sanctioned a reduction in rate for the supply of electric power from 2 annas to one anna nine pies in the case of small consumers. This reduction will result in a loss of revenue to Government to the extent of Rs. 11,000 yearly but they hope that such a loss will be made up by small consumers taking advantage of the concession offered and using proportionately more power. The reduction now sanctioned will apply to small power consumers up to and including 20 horse power installations.—A. P.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION SABHA.

BELGAUM, May 12.

A meeting of the standing committee of the Karnatak Unification Sabha was held to-day in the Social Club. Mr. Jog, M.L.C, presided. After some discussion regarding the precise programme of future work, resolutions were adopted appointing a committee to formulate proposals regarding administrative readjustments which may be necessary to create a Karnatak Province. The committee will submit its report by 31st October 1925.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Garden Party at Government House, Mahableshwar on Tuesday.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

POST-GRADUATE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The Post-Graduate Reorganisation Committee appointed by the Senate of the Calcutta University have submitted their report suggesting the establishment of a class of extra-mural lectures applying to such studies as English, History, Philosophy Sanskrit and Economics—subjects wherein the number of students is sufficiently large to permit of a certain amount of independent work. A commercial museum is recommended for the commerce department and the suggestion that the department should be abolished and the work carried on at the Government Commercial School is dismissed. The report regrets that university funds do not allow for the adequate staffing of the department of Indian vernaculars. and public support is sought in this connection. At present the department of English has a staff of seventeen which the report thinks might be reduced to eight whole-time men excluding the University Professor of English, plus at least seven part-time men. The minority of the Committee considers that the number of whole-time teachers could still further be reduced to six.

Minor reductions are advocated in the department of Pali, but increases including the foundation of a Professorship are urged in the departments of Arabic and Persian. Drastic reductions are suggested in the History and Philosophy Departments.

The minority report concludes: "We are of opinion that economy is possible in almost every department without loss of efficiency. Under the scheme put forward by the majority it is possible that a teacher on permanent staff may be drawing Rs. 12,000 per annum for only 100 lectures which we think is a higher figure than our limited resources justify. We are forced to the conclusion that the economic aspect of the scheme should have been far more seriously considered than it has been by the majority.—A. P.

AEROPLANE CRASH.

LAHORE, May 12.

A belated message issued from Ambala states that on the night of May 9 last an aeroplane belonging to 31 Squadron R.A.F. crashed on the aerodrome while landing from a practice night flight. The pilot, flying officer Waller, received serious injuries as a result of which he died four hours later although he was promptly conveyed to the British station hospital. There was no other person in the machine and the cause of the accident is not yet known.—A.P.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 13.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year since 1st September	Last year since 1st September
Khandesh	335	282,638	335,931
Central India	451	313,549	294,974
Barsi and Nagar	467	189,359	188,799
Hyderabad-Gaorani	35	93,256	99,905
Berar	907	549,445	621,226
Central Provinces	88	249,335	250,497
Total Oomras	2,283	1,677,632	1,791,332
Dholera	1,746	192,415	152,469
N. W. Provinces	..	129,720	120,796
Rajputana	65	65,785	77,163
Sind-Punjab	72	350,073	300,783
Broach	6,926	427,954	297,856
Coompta & Dharwar	1,780	83,225	129,170
Westerns-Northerns	2,047	55,314	58,481
Coconada	..	1,249	180
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	18,657	20,024
Persian	..	3,956	6,488
American	..	9,649	..
Egyptian and African	..	39,663	32,907
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487	819
Total	14,919	30,58,779	29,88,468

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 7th May. This year	Last year
Europe	2,222	493,274	921,205
Japan & China	1,157	1,399,001	1,257,452
Coast Ports	10	25,785	47,019
Upcountry by Rail	..	11,517	18,258
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	90,796	18,788
Total	3,389	2,020,373	2,262,722

HEDGE CONTRACTS.	Delivery.	12 Noon	1 p.m.	3 p.m.	BALES TENDERED 13-5-25	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	May.	359	..	..	300	2,400
" " "	July	363	..	..	..	..
" " Broach	A.-M.	434	433/33½	430½	1,100	9,000
" " "	Jy.-Ag.	433¼	432½/33	429	..	..

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
GOLD & SILVER.			
Mint Gold, Ready	21 6 6	Silver, Ready ..	70 7 0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement ..	21 6 0	Silver, 1st Settlement .	70 4 0
Mint Gold, 2nd ..	21 8 0	Silver, 2nd " ..	70 10 0

LATEST LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN QUOTATIONS,

LIVERPOOL.

Delivery	Spot	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
12th May	12.32	12.13 ..		12.21 ..		..	11.99 ..		..	11.88 ..		11.88 ..	11.85	
Close	—16	+8		+6			+3			—		—2		—2

EGYPTIAN (Fully Good Sakellaridis.)

Spot		May	July	Oct.	Jan.	Mar
31.25	12th May Close ..	28.75	26.95	24.25	21.55	21.35
—125		—55	—15	—15	—	

NEW YORK.	SPOT	July	Oct.	Jan.	Mar,	NEW ORLEANS.	SPOT	July	Oct,
12th May Close	22.55	22.24	22.00	21.85	22.06	12th May close	22.70	22.32	21.64
	—30	—31	—24	—22	—25		—35	—37	—29

SPORTING NEWS

NEWMARKET STAKES.

LONDON, May 13.

The Newmarkets Stakes resulted as follows:—

Cross Bow	First
Zionist	Second
El Cacique	Third

Starting Prices:—5 to 1 against Cross Bow, 7 to 4 against Zionist, 20 to 1 against El Cacique.

Twelve ran. Won by three lengths. One and half lengths separated second and third.—Reuter.

OOTY RACES.

OOTACAMUND, May 13.

The fourth day's races at Ooty were run off this afternoon in very pleasant weather. The attendance was quite large. A small card of five races was down for decision but it included three cups. The Ootacamund Cup, the chief event of the day, was won by the favourite Sertib. Sultan waited upon the winner till the very last and was defeated only by a head. In the Madras Cup, Nicaragua and Sandra were joint favourites but the event proved a very soft affair for Mr. Marsh's Carremar who came home in a canter. The Sivaganga Cup resulted in a hot contest between Sugar Kilanti and Black Rock who were joint favourites, the former winning with something to spare. In the last race Amrin made running till very near home but Telegraph coming with a later rush near the post displaced him into the second place. H. E. Governor and Viscountess Goschen were in attendance and the latter presented cups to the winners after the last races.

The following are details of to-day's races:—

THE SPRINTERS PLATE.—Distance 5½ furlongs.

Messrs. Hannyngton and Bewe's TURBULENCE, 8-7, Harrison 1
Mr. Nugent Grant's SUNNYLADY, 9-10, Bullock 2
Mr A. R. Dakel's BRUSLEE, 7-0, McQuade 3
Mr. Bradshaw's VLAMERTINGHE, 8-4, Calder 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 30 for places.

THE SIVAGANGA CUP.—Distance six furlongs.

Maharaja of Mysore's SUGAR KILANTI, 7-9, Thompson 1
Mr. Yoona's BLACK ROCK, 7-11, Harrison 2
Mr. Hussain's SUGAR BELL, 7-0, McQuade 3
Rajah of Sivaganga's CRIADILLO, 10-7, Hoyt 4

Tote paid: Rs. 10 for win Rs. 6. Rs. 9 for places.

THE MADRAS CUP.—Distance six furlongs.

Mr. G. A. Marsh's CORREMAR, 7-0, Black 1
Maharaja of Mysore's SENDRA, 7-10, Thompson 2
Mr. J. S. Nicoll's NICARAGUA, 9-2, Bullock 3
Messrs. Khanwilker and Mhaisaker's NURSE BOBS, 8-0, Raymond 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 13 for win, Rs. 6, Rs. 6 for places.

OOTACAMUND CUP.—Distance seven furlongs.

Mr. A. R. Dakel's SERTIB, 7-12, McQuade 1
Mr. S. R. A. Wahad's SULTAN, 8-7, S. S. Black 2
Khalaf bin Saif's JOHUR, 8-13, Raymond 3
Mr. Kadum's TURKISTAN, 7-11, Calder ... 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 7, and Rs. 8 for places.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 5½ furlongs.

Mr. N. M. Talib's TELEGRAPH, 8 3, Harrison 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's AMRIN, 8-1, Aldridge 2
Mr. Wahab's TAWAKAL, 8 6, Thompson ... 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's ZAKY, 7-4, car. 7-5, F. Black 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 13, and Rs. 6 for places.—A. P.

MORE ABOUT JACOB AND FYZEE'S SUSPENSION.

LAHORE, May 12, 1925.

The All-India Lawn Tennis Association received a cable on Friday last, signed jointly by Mr. Ratligan and Mr. Vane Percy, asking that the settlement about the suspension of Jacob and Fysee, which they reached at the meeting with the Council of the English Association on the preceding Monday, should be endorsed. The cable states that India's representatives emphasised that the All-India Tennis Association should have been consulted and that the players concerned acted in good faith. The representatives of other Dominions strongly advised the acceptance of the English Association's terms, otherwise there was no possibility of the suspensions being removed and so the terms were "reluctantly accepted." But the resolution was worded in such a way as to permit the question of consultative rights to be taken up with the International Federation.—A. P.

JODHPUR POLO TEAM BEATEN.

LONDON, May 13.

The Jodhpur Polo team composed of Thakur Prithu Singh, Captain Williams, Rajah Hanut Singh and Thakur Ram Singh was beaten at Ranelagh by ten goals to six by the "Hawks" composed of S. Sanford and Col. Hon. F. V. Willey, (playing alternatively), Thakur Dalpat Singh, E. Hopping and Major Harrison. The ground was soft.—Reuter.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

COUNTY MATCHES

LONDON, May 12.

The following are the results of the County matches that began on Saturday.—

Middlesex vs. Essex (began on Monday):—Essex won by 7 wickets.

Middlesex 93 and 61 (Louden 4 for 26 and Hipkin 4 for 18). Essex 65 and 93 for three.

Surrey vs. Hampshire:—Surrey beat Hampshire by two wickets. Hampshire 205 and 219. Surrey 263 and 163 for 8 (Boyes 5 for 50).

Gloucestershire vs. Yorkshire (began on Monday):—Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire by 119 runs. Yorkshire 166 and 77 for 4 and declared. Gloucestershire 82 (Kilner 4 for 24 and Macaulay 3 for 34) and 42 (Kilner 4 for 10 and Macaulay 6 for 10).

Warwickshire vs. Worcestershire:—Worcestershire beat Warwickshire by 38 runs. Worcester 251 and 144 (Adshead 51, Quaife 4 for 31). Warwickshire 212 and 135.

Northamptonshire vs. Derbyshire:—Northamptonshire beat Derbyshire by 35 runs. Northamptonshire 208 and 71. Derbyshire 157 and 87 (Thomas 4 for 28 and Jupp 4 for 53.).

Northamptonshire vs. Sussex:—Nottinghamshire beat Sussex by an innings and 25 runs. Sussex 139 and 103 (Barratt 3 for 33, Staples 3 for 25, Richmond 4 for 39). Notts 267.

Cambridge University vs. Lancashire:—The match was drawn. Cambridge 260 and 172 (Duleepsingh 55; Dick Tyldesley 4 for 33). Lancashire 231 and 71 for one.—Reuter.

ALL INDIA OLYMPIC GAMES.

LAHORE, May 12.

The question of the venue of the next All India Olympic trials will shortly be decided and it is stated that the Punjab Olympic Committee will press the claims of Lahore if Calcutta is unable to accept the invitation already tentatively issued.

ALL-INDIA OLYMPIC TRIALS.

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A CAMERA CLUB IN BOMBAY.

With a view to promote the knowledge of Photography in general a Club under the secretaryship of an expert photographer is being formed in Bombay. The object of this Club will be also to teach photography to do research work and to lessen the burden of heavy expenses on enthusiastic amateurs by doing their printing and developing and distributing the copies to the press, etc.

Those willing to join the Club will please communicate with "Photographer" C/O. the Editor of the Bombay Chronicle" at an early date, when a meeting can be arranged to discuss the projects and formally inaugurate the Club.

HARMSTONS' CIRCUS

That Bombay has enthusiastically welcomed the return of Harmston's circus is seen from the crowds which have attended the circus night after night and have hilariously applauded the wonderful feets of a small army of performers, both human and animal. While Harmston, the Proprietor, is to be congratulated on his possession of a troupe which has stimulated the admiration of every amusement loving Bombayite. It would be absurd to attempt to catalogue the wonderful and thrilling performance of the troupe. The mamoth pavilion at Colaba is capable of seating 5000 people at a stretch.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 13.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May	11.81—.82
July	11.89—.92
October	11.68—.71
December	11.61—.97
January	11.59—.92
March	11.60—.92
May	11.59—.92

EGYPTIANS.

July	26.60—.25
November	22.00—.32

London, May 12.

Belgium	96.02
Athens	262.50

Cuban Sugar May sellers 12/6.

Prices taken 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 12.

In the share market jutes opened unchanged but later in sympathy with a quieter hessian market rates eased off. There was little or no enquiry for the higher denominations and prices if anything tended easier. Coals and teas were a dull market in the absence of support. New Tetturya in the former group was unobtainable at anywhere near the listed quotation. In miscellaneous beyond a continued demand for rubber issues there was nothing of importance to record. Kumardhubi however found buyers over quotation rates without response from sellers. Government securities were in better enquiry. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper Rs. 67/8, 4 per cent conversion loan 1916-17 86/8, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 99, 5 1/2 per cent war bonds 1928 104/10, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/6 6 per vent bonds 1931 103/6.

Cottons:—Agra United annas 14, Benares Cotton and Silk 2/7, Bengal Nagpore Cotton ord 21/2.

Jutes:—Alliance 545, Auckland 241/8, Barnagore 174. Birla 7/8, Caledonian 567, Clive 36/14, Craig 4/14, Howrah 38/8, Hukumchand ord 9/8, Kanknarah 415/8, Lansdowne 292, National 29/12, Northbrook 51/4, Orient 206/8, Presidency 7/8 Reliance 62/12.

Coals:—Churulia annas 11, Kosoonda and Nyadee 16/12, Raneegunge 40/2, Singaran A 3, Standard 50/8, Union 14/14.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation ord 5/12, Britannia Building and Iron 4/6, British India Corporation 4/6.

Tea Companies:—Dufflaghur 15/8, Hasimara 39/12.

The Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was 1s. 5 31/32d. and demand bills were 1s 6d.—A.P.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S APPRECIATIVE SPEECH.

The following speech was delivered by Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the Punjab, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the new premises of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., at Lahore on Saturday last:—

There are a variety of reasons which have combined to make this occasion one of unusual pleasure to me. I am glad to have an opportunity of doing for Mr. Pochkhanawalla what he obviously regards as a service. I regard it on my part as an occasion for expressing an appreciation of what he has achieved in the cause of sound banking. I am glad again to have a chance of congratulating the Central Bank on the success with which it has met what appeared to be organised efforts to decry its credit and impair its stability. These efforts, had they been successful, would not only have been disastrous to the Bank and its depositors, but highly injurious to the progress of Indian banking. Finally, I am glad to be able to testify to the value which we attach to the efforts made by the Bank to extend financial facilities in the Punjab. It has shown much activity and has established four branches in some of our chief mercantile centres. It is a commonplace on which I need not enlarge here that we have in the Punjab for many years been woefully difficient in these facilities. It was only recently that as a result of the Act amalgamating the three Presidency Banks, the Imperial Bank extended its operations to some of our principal towns. That has been all to the good, and not the least of its benefits has been the cheapening of the cost of remittance—a result which has not been entirely welcome to other Banks but can be appreciated by the public. But in spite of this advance, there is a very wide field left, and great gaps remain to be filled up. I doubt if there are many parts of India which have so large an amount of unutilised Capital Money distributed in so many hands as our own Province. It would be interesting to attempt for the Punjab a calculation of the true balance of imports and exports including of course the movements of gold and silver, for the last 20 years. It is notorious that a great part of the large sums paid for our wheat and cotton crops and of the heavy payments made for military and similar services, fails to find its way back in any effective form to the money markets of India.

Now, I am not for the moment going into the question whether that Reserve of purchasing power is better retained in people's hands, or expended in the purchase of articles either of necessity or comfort or perhaps even moderate luxury. We are there touching a question which involves the estimation of many factors, the likelihood that people will incur expenditure on ways that will improve their social and material condition, the necessity that lies on them for keeping a reserve of purchasing power against recurrent scarcity, and the like. True, we may be struck with the astonishing figures of the importation of Gold into India in the last 5 years, ending with the gigantic figure of 90 crores last year; and we look with equal astonishment at the figures which a statistician lately presented, valuing the stock of gold as in India to-day at £375,000,000 and estimating the silver at 38,000 million ounces, or 28 per cent. of the total production of the world's mines. Contemplating those figures, we may have some doubt whether the husbanding process to which that is usually held to testify might not with some advantage give way to the process of expenditure in ways tending to increased production, or on the reasonable amenities of life. But that is not my present point. It is clear that the greater part of this potential purchasing power is for the moment demobilized: and it can only become active if it is placed in the hands of the Bankers. It would be interesting to speculate what would be the effect on such a proces. Clearly, we should have a largely extended credit available for industrial or commercial expansion; interest rates would be eased; and large operation for the relief of agricultural classes, such as Land Mortgage Banks, would become possible. One of the standing difficulties of Indian finance at the moment is not so much the lack of money coined or uncoined, but its very wide dispersal in the hands of those who will neither use it themselves, or allow others to use it for them.

PUNJAB'S EXPERIENCE OF BANKING.

Now all this is true, and it is no doubt regrettable; but it is not entirely a matter for surprise that it should happen. The really sound banks have hitherto been so few, or at all events the area of their operation have been so restricted, that a conservative people, whose nerves have in the past been continually strained to meet the shock caused by the vicissitudes of nature, and who are not perhaps inclined by experience to trust over much to their neighbours, might perhaps be excused if they have showed some hesitation in confiding their resources to others to utilise. We have had some unfortunate experience in banking, here as elsewhere, and a Bank failure in India is more terrifying and more disastrous than it is in countries where money comes and goes more quickly. But for all that, the investing habit is growing. Our War Loans and our Cash Certificate system have already succeeded in mobilising a great mass of dormante capital. But apart from this there is a great increase in banking deposits; in the 10 years ending 1923 the Indian deposits of Exchange Banks increased from 30 crores to 68 crores, and of Joint Stock Banks from 23½ crores to 47 crores. Clearly, India is learning the benefit of entrusting its capital to Banks, and there are all the possibilities of a great extension of banking; but if we are to secure that the advance shall be continuous, certain and free from set-backs, we want banks which shall be both progressive and sound. If I might venture a word of counsel on the subject, I would advise those who are depositing in a Bank to watch not only the published figures of its reserve and its cash but the character of its business. Take it as a danger signal if your Bank is heavily engaged in promoting industrial of trading concerns; that may possibly be good for industry or the captains of industry, but it is not always good for the depositor. Look askance at it, if it is known to be lending largely on speculative shares; that may be comforting even if it is not wholesome for the speculator; but it may end in the depositor finding himself the custodian of that most unprofitable kind of baby. And do not expect a really sound concern to beat the Bank Rate in the interest it offers on short accounts. These are common places, but it is extraordinary how even shrewd men will sometimes fail to scrutinise the character of the bank to which they lend their money.

How far the Central Bank complies with all the canons of security—well you have heard Mr. Pochkhanawala. His Bank has always been conspicious in completeness of the information it supplies to the public. If I say no more, it is because I think it safer and more politic to adopt the attitude of the judge who sums up at length, and then just when the jury are looking for a lead from him to help them make up their minds concludes with the words "these then are the facts and arguments, and you must judge for youselves." But I am on unexceptionable ground if I wish the Central Bank all prosperity and a full career of utility in the Punjab for if it prospers in the Punjab, then the Punjab depositors and the Punjab trader will prosper with it. And so may it be.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

RAILINGS ROUND LOKMANYA'S CREMATION GROUND.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding, when consideration was given to the letter from the Commissioner informing the Standing Committee that he had made arrangements to improve the lightening of Esplanade Road. The Commissioner in his letter stated stated that he arranged to put up seventeen 200-watt and five 300-watt electric lamps on the section of the Esplanade Road (Dhobi Talao Junction and Flora Fountain). The work was entrusted to Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,074-8-0 for installation and of Rs. 3,935 per annum for maintenance. The estimate of electric lamps was lower than that of the Gas Company. The Commissioner therefore requested that he should be allowed to dispense with calling for public tenders as he was satisfied that the work would be best done by the B. E. S. and T. Co.

The letter was approved of by the Committee.

The next item considered was the letter from the under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department intimating the Committee that the Executive Engineer had been requested to carry out the work of putting up a railing round the area where Lokmanya Tilak was cremated on the Chowpatty Sands on the receipt of the requisite amount from the Corporation. The cost of the work was estimated at Rs. 606.

The Commissioner in his letter on the subject informed the Committee that he had already forwarded a cheque for the amount to the Executive Engineer.

The letter was recorded.

The Committee then adjurned to Friday, 1 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ASSAULTING PUBLIC SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Munshi Mohamed Abdul Kadri, Municipal Supervisor, hawking branch charged Ida Mohmed with assaulting a public servant.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

The prosecution case was that on the morning of April 14th last, the complainant was on his rounds at Sandhurst Road when he saw a number of women hawking raw mangoes. He asked some of them to clear away but one refused to obey him. While the complainant and his havaidar were taking possession of her basket, the accused came up and rudely interfered, saying, "I know you very well you are a municipal superviser, what are you about"? Complainant asked him to get away, otherwise the matter would be reported to the police and he would get into trouble. The accused therefore, grew abusive and wild and gave the complainant fist blows on his face. The complainant fell down and the accused assaulted him further with a stick. Complainant's havaldar came to his assistance and snatched away the stick from accused's hands. Accused brought another stick from a neighbouring shop and again struck the complainant on his chin and mouth. He was removed to a hospital and the police being fetched the accused was arrested.

The accused declined to cross-examine the complainant. His Worship intimated that he would commit the case to the High Court Sessions.

FINED FOR WASTING WATER.

Amichand Panalal a Hindu was charged before Mr D. N. D. Khandalawala, by Mr. S. B. Kantak, Superintendent, Water Works, Bombay Municipality with wasting water for 100 days by neglecting to repair water fittings of the cisterns in his building at Bazar Gate Street.

The evidence showed that from the middle of December to the end of March last, the accused neglected to repair the water fittings and thereby caused wastage of municipal water.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 25.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH DUE TO TETANUS.

Bajinath Ramdas a Hindu Operative aged 20 years employed in the Blow Department of Sir Shapurji Mill at DeLisle Road, got injuries to his fingers on the 25th ultimo while working on a machine. He was removed to J. J. Hospital, but refused to be detained there as well as any surgical interference. He attended the outpatient department irregularly from the 30th April and developed signs of tetanus on the 9th instant. He was again admitted in the hospital but in spite of all treatment died on Tuesday.

At an inquest on Wednesday held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by tetanus supervening accidental injuries.

THE HAJ.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held last night at 10 p.m. in the Chota Kabristan. Mr. Shoaib Kureshi was in the chair. The president explained the object of the meeting and invited the attention of the Muslims towards the present needs of the destitute people of Mecca and made an appeal to the Muslims to do all that was in their power to help them.

After that Maulana Shaukat Ali explained the whole situation point by point. He discussed at great length the question of the safety of routes and the help of the deserving people of Hajaz. He said now that the pilgrimships were to start in a few days the Muslims of Bombay should come forward to help the pilgrims and send necessary aid to poor people of Mecca in the form of money and grain.

After Maulana Shaukat Ali's speech Maulvi Khujandi requested the president to allow him to raise some questions. He had sent a note to this effect to Maulana Shaukat Ali before. When he stood up there was some murmur in the audience who expressed their protest in different ways but Mr. Shaib Kureshi, the president, calmed the audience and Maulvi Khujandi proceeded. He said that the letter published by Maulana Shaukat Ali in the name of the prominent persons of Mecca seemed to be doubtful and he could not believe in it. At this point the audience tried to howl him down. From every side the voices were heard "Get down" "you are a mischief maker" "Pull him down he is insolent." Maulana Shaukat Ali and the president tried to silence the audience but there were three men standing behind the dais who began to disturb the meeting and began to call out some men who armed with lathies were hiding near by. On learning this a number of persons from the audience were so enraged that a scuffle ensued and Maulvi Khujandi's supporters had the worst of it. The men who were armed with lathies, seeing the united feelings of the audience fled away. Many persons tried to rush at Maulvi Khujandi but he took refuge behind Maulana Shaukat Ali and therefore remained unhurt. It was with great difficulty that Khilafat volunteers saved him. One other man was being beaten by the enraged audience but somehow made his way to Maulana Shaukat Ali and got refuge. One other critic of Khilafat Committee was Hakim Asfahani. He was also protected by Maulana Shaukat Ali. In the short scuffle some persons received injuries but the scuffle took place at a short distance from the place of the meeting. In the very beginning of the disturbance some people from both sides had left the meeting and begun to quarrel outside. Meanwhile, Mr. Shoaib Kureshi restored order and the proceedings went on quietly. There was great enthusiasm among the audience and with shouts of "Allaho Akbar" several resolutions were passed. When the president took votes on the resolution supporting the Haj and appealing to the Mussalmans to help the pilgrims there was not a single dissentient voice in the whole gathering. The few mischief-makers had left the meeting and there was perfect order up to the end of the meeting. Khilafat volunteers did admirable work. The last resolution in support of Riff was moved from the chair and passed unanimously.

LARGEST PIPE LINE IN WORLD.

TANSA MAIN TO BE COMPLETED BY JUNE?

BOMBAY, May 13.

The development of Bombay city and its suburbs on which the Bombay Government and various local bodies have since 1920, been operating with a programme of expenditure approximating 30 million sterling, has been hindered by the insufficiency of the water supply. A scheme for carrying increased supplies of water from Tansa lake, distant 55 miles from the city, was approved by the Municipal Corporation in 1921. It involved the laying of two lines of steel pipes mainly of 72 in. diameter through a country where, in addition to natural difficulties, operations are rendered impossible for five months of the year by the heavy rainfall and for 3 more months by the very malarious character of the district. The steel for the pipes was supplied by Messrs. Dorman Long and Co., of Middlesbrough, and the fabrication and laying is being done by Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., Engineers Limited. In May 1922, it was found necessary to build a fresh bridge, 1800 feet in length, across the Ulhas river and it was arranged with the Bombay Government that the bridge should carry a roadway, in addition to the pipe line. This will reduce the distance by road between Bombay and the north of India by about 15 miles. The pipeline for the manufacture of which about 80,000 tons of steel and 20 million rivets are being employed is believed to be the largest in the world and was in accordance with the contract, to be completed by the end of February 1926. An interesting stage of work was now been reached as the bridge is almost complete and about 40 miles of double 72 inches pipe (i.e. 80 miles in all have been completed and it is hoped that this will be taken into use before the monsoon of June 1925 temporarily stops the works for this season. If this happily proves to be the fact, the result will be an immediate increase in the available supplies of water adequate to relieve the urgent necessities of Bombay city and island, and Messrs. The Tata Construction Company, who are responsible for the whole pipe-track, and Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., Engineers Ltd., as well as the Municipal Executive will merit hearty congratulations. The whole work costing about 3 million sterling is expected to be completed by the contract date. The scheme when completed will provide for a water supply of about 80 gallons a day per head for the existing population of 1 1/4 milions and will be easily capable of expansion so as to provide a considerable extra supply. The work has been carried out under the direction of Mr. H. J. Triveas Smith, J. P., M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E., A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Unveiling of the late Mr. Montagu's Statue by the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, Churchgate Street, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 15.

The s.s. "Delta" with English mails due at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 16.

The s.s. "Rumak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A six weeks course (First Aid.) for men on Fridays (3 to 5 p.m.) beginning on May 22nd 1925 will be given by Dr. Dandekar at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street. Candidates passing the examination at the end of the course will be awarded the St. John's Certificate. Applications for admission to the course should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary Bombay Sanitary Association at the Municipal Offices.

RAILWAY COUPON TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

The cheap coupon tickets promised by the Administration of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are now on sale. As already announced by the Railway Company if 100 additional books of coupon tickets are sold it is intended to run a special train every week-end between Bombay and Poona during the Poona Season for the benefit of visitors to Poona.

STRIKE AT SPRING MILL.

About 1,500 operatives of the Spring Mill Naigaum, downed tools on Wednesday morning consequent apparently upon their being asked by the mill authorities to clean the looms every day. It was the practice once, it appeared, to clean th elooms once a fortnight and now that they were asked to do it every day they resented it struck work. As a result of the strike the whole of the weaving department is closed down. Other departments of the mill are working as usual.

HONOUR TO MR. BAPTISTA.

A Special Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay East Indian Association was held on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 6-15 p.m. at the office of Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Solcitors, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken by the Association on behalf of the East Indian Community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein to honour Mr. Joseph Baptista, on his election as President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

In the absence of the President Dr. D. A. D'Monte presided. Mr. Joseph Alex, Dias, Solicitor, moved:

"That the Association do hereby resolve that a public demonstration of the East Indian Community be held at an early date in honour of Mr. Joseph Baptista on his being elected President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and that a congratulatory address be presented to him thereat by the Association on behalf of the Community."

The motion being seconded was carried unanimously.

A Committee of men representing various parts of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, to give effect to the resolution was also appointed.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Thursday the 14th instant at 6-15 p.m.

IRAN LEAGUE.

Sir Hormusji Dinshaw, President of the Iran League, accompanied by a small party is leaving for Persia to-morrow (Friday). The main object of the party's visit to Persia is to examine the conditions in the principal towns. The party will proceed to England overland through Russia.

AVIATOR REACHES AKYAB.

AKYUB, May 12.

The Italian aviator Arrived here this noon. A.P.

MAHATMAJI AT CHITTAGONG.

EMPHASIS ON SPINNING WHEEL PROGRAMME.

CHITTAGONG, May 12.

Replying to an address of welcome by the public Mr. Gandhi said their battle was to be directed to a race of born fighters, the race that did not know what it was to yield. No diplomacy they could call to their aid would be able to drive the race out of India. He had placed before the nation only one programme and that was the spinning wheel.

CHITTAGONG, May 13.

Mahatma Gandhi had a number of engagements to-day. A large number of gentlemen interviewed him. He attended a ladies' meeting and gave them a demonstration in charkha. In the afternoon he advised the students to spin at least for some time. He will leave Chittagong in the evening for Noakhali.—A. P.

MAHATMA AT CHITTAGONG.

CHITTAGONG, May 13.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here this afternoon from Chandpur and addressed a monster meeting of over 25,000 people. Addresses were presented to him by various bodies to which he made a joint reply.

Mr. Gandhi and party will leave for Noakhali to-morrow night.—A. P.

LABOUR DEPUTATION TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 12.

Pending knowledge of the length of the Summer recess, the Labour Party has provisionally accepted an official Russian invitation to send a deputation to Russia in the summer to study the possibilities of improvement of Anglo-Russian trade. Messrs. Mackinder, Maxton and Wallhead are among names considered.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1925.

THE LAST CHANCE.

The comments that have reached us from some responsible quarters on our analysis of the factors affecting the textile industry, indicate that the main objection has been against these matters being discussed in the present condition of the industry. But to us the present condition of the mill industry seems really perilous, and while it is true that internal reforms can be secured not at a stroke but gradually, it is necessary that the one factor which stands out above all, should be dealt with without delay and this is the factor of exchange. The full effects of high exchange in cheapening India's crops so as to enable any outsider to carry them away and in enabling India's foreign competitors to dump finished products like cloth at a rate upon which Indian mills cannot compete, are obvious and yet the only Association, which claims to safeguard the textile industry, does not appear to have sent any representation to the Government on the subject. We have already mentioned that the moment an industry ceases to pay, any tax on production *ipso facto* is a capital levy, to which even the people of countries with large accumulated wealth are offering great resistance. In India such a thing can be only regarded as an unmitigated disaster and while the political implications of the excise duty are humiliating to the whole nation, the economic injury at the present moment to the invested savings of the people is one against which well-wishers of industry should put up a serious fight. Those who have not disputed the truth of the detailed portrayal of the present position of industry made in these columns, have asked with avidity for constructive suggestions. If an evil is acknowledged, a suggestion for its remedy, which may not be revolutionary, ought to proceed from those who are most affected by such an evil. All the same we have indicated that what is needed in India is a widespread and well-conducted trade union organization not merely to fight with the employer when necessary, but also to secure the welfare of Labour in many directions. It has, again, been indicated that the investor at present is unable even to formulate his views properly in the mass, much less to make suggestions for practical reform, and that the interests of investors are often sacrificed to exigencies of the managing agents, against which in order to provide a common medium of negotiation a shareholders' association should be established in this City. In the field of finance in order to stimulate the confidence of the depositor, a greater clarity of accounts and some re-organization of the powers at present enjoyed by the managing agents is necessary. Above all, we think that in order to break loose from the clutches of the banking trust and to secure reasonable accommodation at reasonable rates a textile bank should be established. We decline to believe that amongst the ranks of mill-owners and directors there are not men who could be trusted by the public for efficient and honourable conduct of such an enterprise, and it remains to be seen which public-spirited industrialist in Bombay comes forward to render this great public service by bringing into being an organization that would serve primarily the mills. In the field of insurance a model has already been created by the mutual insurance enterprise, which has been set up under the auspices of the Mill-owners' Association to deal with the question of the workmen's compensation, and every one concerned with it deserves full credit for declining to pay the unduly heavy and extortionate rates fixed by the foreign offices. More than one mill-owner has suggested to us the desirability of establishing a similar scheme for fire insurance, which ought not to be difficult with the existence of some of the Indian companies. It seems a great pity that insurance, which is a very important link in the business life of the community, should be almost wholly controlled, and the field left open for wholesale exploitation, not merely by British firms but also by offices from foreign countries in an increasing measure of late.

The crucial position of management could be only altered by modifications of the Company Law. It would be an advantage if the Mill-owners' Association invited sugestions for such modifications and after careful consideration so as not to upset completely any established machinery, tried through their representative in the Assembly, to secure the necessary alterations in the Indian Companies Act In particular, it seems to us that the central machinery, which secures management in other countries through a board of directors with one managing director and with a secretary who has statutory powers, may be copied with advantage especially as a secretary appointed direct by the board of directors would enable the system of the managing agents to be modified in a very small measure, and the enterprise would receive the benefit of an essentially capable and first-class mind. At present the office of the secretary in the mills is one, which carries with it neither prestige nor pride, and, being filled by the caprice of the agency firm not seldom results in attracting timid and third-rate individuals, who thrive on flattery, if not anything worse. So far as the accounts are concerned, if the shareholders were to appoint the auditors direct the latter would be made to feel that their place was safe so long as they performed their proper duty and they would be encouraged to make reports, which would some times expose the errors of the mill agents or the Managing Agents much more clearly than at present. The pompous office of the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies, which costs the tax-payer a good deal, works at present in the most elementary and mechanical manner as all bureaus with officials in them are expected to work. It should not be difficult to secure the use of this office as a direct link between the investors and those who are managing their concerns by a reasoned charge regarding ancillary duties to men who can claim some direct acquaintance with industry and whose mind is not necessarily cramped by a long experience of miscellaneous administrative duties. Some of these legal matters would be cleared up if there were a few test cases to determine the relative powers and to point out the existing abuses of law. In particular, the responsibilities of directors are imperfectly understood and enforced with great laxity, and even if it involved an increase in the remuneration, which the directors are getting, it would probably be a sound policy to encourage a more direct and continuous interest by the directors in the affairs of the companies.

Inefficiency and corruption are both evils for the dispelling of which the most powerful weapon is a strong searchlight of publicity. We have advisedly refrained from referring to any specific concern or firm, but until the public opinion of Bombay is roused to the point where the normal individual gets an impulse to communicate to those who are concerned any public scandal which comes to his knowledge, the situation cannot improve. So long as wealth is respected as wealth without any reference to its origin, so long as homage is paid to power without any regard as to whether it is used properly or abused, the reaction on the existing state of affairs cannot be favourable. If Bombay desires to hold its own in the race as a port and as an industrial centre everything, which involves waste, which involves corruption and inefficiency, should not only be exposed, but should also be unhesitatingly condemned. We do not know that there is any royal road to achieve this desirable result, but those who have suffered,—and of these there are many,—ought to guide others and help posterity by doing their duty in pointing out how they have suffered, and in general support any reasonable efforts to bring to light hole and corner arrangements, uneconomic contracts, bribery and every description of desolating activity on the part of employees or managers, which is calculated to destroy in the long run the industry itself. To the managing agents we shall ask, instead of nursing an offended pride at being criticised, to do their duty and to carry to a court of law any flagrant case of which they have the facts, and through exemplary punishment to secure the necessary deterrent effect on their employees. We know that a good deal is going on which is not right, and yet we have not come across any outstanding cases where the managing agents have done their duty by the investors in bringing to book delinquent employees suspected of corruption. We know communal and social pressure is brought to bear on many occasions, where there is a *prima facie* case, and the compounding of felony not only becomes bad at law, but is also a dereliction of the rudimentary obligations entrusted to directors. In general if the Mill-owners' Association rose to the occasion, the best thing that could be done would be, a responsible commission of non-officials capable of dealing with all the isolated factors of a multiple problem. Those who are charging the community with lack of initiative and dependence on Government will continue to do so if commercial bodies directly interested in the welfare and progress of the textile industry do not perform their obvious duty. It is possible that such a commission will probably suggest the deputation of some capable men to foreign countries and to different markets to bring not hearsay, but direct and well-authenticated, information about the latest improvements and about the part played by different agencies including the State in securing healthy conditions of industry. No doctor can help a patient, who continues to grumble in a peevish manner when he is passing through a crisis instead of requisitioning reasonable assistance and helping nature to put him right. We are convinced that a favourable atmosphere for the improvements that we have suggested,—and we have only touched the fringe of the problem,—is not created when industry is prosperous, and it is only a trade depression which has enabled industries in advanced Western countries to put their house in order. It is a misfortune of this country that such a time and such an opportunity should be allowed to pass without the authorities concerned raising their little finger. As for those who think that such suggestions are officious, we shall ask them to have some patience until nemesis overtakes them and they wake up some fine morning to find that the substance has gone out of the textile industry and the shadow has remained.

The duty primarily devolves on those to whom the textile industry has paid very much in the past in prestige and in money, and if they decline to take the necessary initiative, the rest of the community and posterity will judge them as they deserve to be judged. All the hard things, which are said about them, will then be justified and the trust reposed in them will be proved to have been misplaced. We think there is time yet if there is the will to live. If knowledge has come, let not wisdom tarry.

Notes of the Day.

The Answering "Gesture".

We do not know what makes Colonel Wedgwood so extremely officious about the rumoured visit of Mr. Das and Pundit Nehru to London. Their going is doubtful, but there is a temptation for busy-bodies to build theories on slender foundations. Lord Reading is on a short holiday and those who expect mighty results from his calls at the India Office belong to the Supine Orders of the Optimists. Colonel Wedgwood means well in throwing in suggestions, but it enables the Under-Secretary of State to give supercilious replies. Lord Winterton says that he knows nothing of the movements of Mr. Das and Pundit Nehru; he is not interested, but Colonel Wedgwood follows it up with the unwise question whether the alleged visit of the two gentlemen had anything to do with Lord Reading's mission. Pat comes the answer: "Not as far as I am aware". The snub exhausted Colonel Wedgwood's resourcefulness. This kind of question in Parliament does not fetch any information while it permits the display of subdued insolence. The two eminent Swarajists should have long ago explained that they did not propose to go on a supplicatory pilgrimage to the India Office. Their silence was exploited as the token of an enigma of deep political significance. Lord Reading is not so simple as to allow to the Swarajist leaders the honours of invited negotiations. Reforms have ere the days of Lord Reading come to India without the Viceroy visiting London. How tremendous must the prospects be, say the quidnuncs, when the Viceroy has himself gone "Home" with a retinue of satraps. There is the Leave of Absence Bill enabling them all to be away on full pay and giving a chance for civilian reversioners to test their claims. Over wine and walnut they will in their own company praise the convenience and chuckle over the pregnant speculation of busy-bodies who say that when they are on a holiday, they are on a mission. Lord Winterton has knocked the bottom out of rosy predictions and the Swarajist leaders remain where they are. That we should be indebted to Parliamentary answers for definite knowledge on the matter is not a little annoying.

British Foreign Polity.

The Commons debate on the secret Cabinet memorandum in which Mr. Chamberlain outlined a "new" foreign policy which had been published by the "Chicago Tribune" in March is useful both because it elucidates the meaning of the policy as because it throws light on the mysterious leakage of confidential documents of the foreign policy. The memorandum ignores the League of Nations and bases the plan of Britain security on a Anglo-Franco-Belgian military pact. Thus British security, not international peace, is the objective of foreign policy and the goal is to be achieved through partial alliances based on the accidental friendships and antagonisms of the last war. But it is a pure chimera to imagine that the security of Britain is bound up with that of France and Belgium as though the results of their past co-operation were not visible all over Europe and as though their views and interests were not diametrically opposed in post-war years. Nor is the light cast by the incident on the working of the Foreign Office of England quite favourable. Mr. Chamberlain admitted on the one hand that the document had been "most improperly obtained" but indignantly denied on the other the suggestion of Mr. Lansbury that the "good faith" of his department had been publicly impunged; Mr. Chamberlain wanted to be both Caesar as well as Caesar's wife. This is the second instance of a grave breach of official discipline since the publication of the alleged Zinovieff letter and until the mystery is probed to the bottom, British Foreign Office is sure to remain under a cloud of suspicion.

Facile Obligations.

Members of the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society have been informed by its managing committee that the India Society of London is "a body fulfilling important functions and rendering valuable service to causes with which our Society is in sympathy." The secretary is asked to bring to their notice "the need of the India Society to extend its membership." The recommendation is entirely sound, in principle. But we wish the Bombay Society with the insufficient information and insufficient recognition of its place were less ready, not less willing, to oblige the Society in London. The supply of publications by the London Society, of its reports and pamphlets and similar literature informative of its cultural activities has not yet, unfortunately, been the common privilege of the members of the Society in this city. The skill with which the managing committee have in vague phraseology described the functions of the India Society is the skill with which they disguise their own vague conceptions and facile obligations to the London Society. How many of the members who actually approved of the certificate *know* the activities of the India Society? Or, is it that any letter with a London post-mark is quite sufficient to set the learned body in motion? The India Society's Annual Report for 1923 contains a reprint of the Society's general programme "concerning investigation and research." Are the members of the Society here in possession of the Report? The Society in London would welcome "competent suggestions for the furtherance of the objects in any particular sphere." Have the members of the local Society been requested to oblige the London Society with suggestions about the "investigations and research?" There can be no rights without obligations. Why should the members of the Asiatic Society here forego their rights?

Apology or Promises.

Those who have been watching with increasing alarm the indifferent activities of the India Society will not find it difficult to trace the futile apology concealed in the fine phrases strewn across the pamphlet, circulated to the members, which contains an account of the work, aims and objects of the Society. There is no need for an underestimate of the value of the publications by the Society. But these publications apart, the "practical application," the promotion of interest "in India itself," the examination of "methods of encouraging Indian Art" and the desire for "an intimate touch with the art movements in India" expressed in the pamphlet cannot convince those on this side who know the Society's indifference and their rights. Conferences at which "methods of encouraging India art are examined" have, we are told, "become a regular feature of the Society's activities." Their actual outcome, not their regularity, should impress us. Their procedure and the class of persons who direct them could also be judged from the outcome. What is the outcome? The India Society which finds time, money and men for all kinds of deputations and representations, to the India Office and the Government of India, presumably for the encouragement of Indian art, has not yet found time to do anything or approach either of the authorities here or in London, for the Prix de Delhi proposals placed before it so far back as June last year. The Chairman of the Conference who wanted the members to take the proposals "definitely and practically" is forgotten by another Chairman whose presidential address contains appreciative references to the interest in the Society's work in India but contains nothing that could be considered as a practical answer to the proposals. Who are precisely the people who have kept back the proposals? Whoever they are, they are rendering a distinct disservice to the Society. And the correspondent in India of the Society is not the person who knows the feeling aroused by its deliberate indifference to opinion and proposals of great importance from this side, for the simple reason that Col. Lugard of the Gwalior Residency is a celebrity who happens to be unknown on this side. Has he heard of the activities of the Art Society of India? Has he heard about the Prize of Delhi? Has he made an effort to understand the popular demands? Or, does he take his inspiration from Sir Edwin Lutyens?

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

BOMBAY'S NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

(BY HANSA MEHTA.)

Under the Police Charges Act passed in 1907 the work of medical relief was entrusted to the Corporation. The Corporation soon proceeded to consider how to develop the existing hospital accommodation in the city. It was nearly sixteen years ago in July 1909 that the Committee formed for that purpose came to the conclusion that "the time has come for the provision of a fully-equipped hospital to meet the growing demands of the North of the Island". The Municipal Commissioner was asked by the Committee to put before them definite proposals for the establishment of a hospital in a suitable locality. Soon after this, on the death of his late Imperial Majesty, King Edward VII, the people of Bombay decided to raise a memorial to his reign in the City. The Committee appointed for the purpose decided to apply their funds to the erection of a hospital. As the want of additional hospital accommodation would be met by the hospital proposed to be erected as a memorial, the Commissioner suggested the Medical Relief Committee to take no further action till the memorial fund committee put forward their plans. On the 22nd September 1911, the Secretaries of the Memorial Fund Committee informed the Corporation that their Committee had decided that "a hospital in the northern part of the Island would form a most fitting memorial to His late Majesty". They also informed that "they had collected a sum of Rs. 5,52,878 which with the interest that would accrue before the full amount was expended would come to Rs. 5,75,000 and that Government had granted a free site measuring 50,000 square yards on the Parel Government House Estate the market value of which was then estimated at 4 lakhs of rupees at least". They wished to know if the Municipality" would make any contribution to the funds so as to admit of a hospital building providing accommodation for 220 beds being erected and also whether it would be prepared to equip the hospital when completed and to undertake the charges of maintenance in future". The Corporation through their Committee welcomed this offer of assistance and replied that as they had intended to build a hospital themselves, they would be prepared to build, equip and maitain the hospital. They also agreed that in order that the hospital may be a worthy memorial to the late King, they would have the best expert advice on its building and equipment.

More Donations.

It was, however, on the 18th June 1913 that the Memorial Committee now constituted and registered as the Bombay Presidency King Edward Memorial Association renewed their offer forwarding plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 21 lakhs prepared by Mr. G. Wittot in consultation with the Executive Engineer and the Executive Health Officer. The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Kt., the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, the Hon. Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy Bart. and Dr. Stanley Reed as representatives of the Association and the Committee conferred together and decided upon certain proposals to be put before the Corporation for approval. The Association agreed to the desirability of leaving the management and the administration in the hands of the Municipality exclusively. They suggested, however, that the Corporation might think of an Advisory Board with persons outside the Corporation and qualified to advise them on the Board, and that the plans for building, the Hospital should be submitted to the best expert criticism available. The Association agreed to submit their plans to Mr. W. A. Pite who had designed the King's College Hospital, London, and who was then considered a very high authority on the subject. The Association also proposed that in consideration of a sum of Rs. 1,20,655 received from the Secretaries of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim entertainment Fund, the main block or one of the Wards should be named after the donor. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was received through Dr. Rajabali Patel from the estate of the late Dr. Habib Ismail Jan Mahomed on condition that either a Maternity Ward or a theatre for operation should be erected and named after the deceased; that it should be efficiently maintained and be always in charge of a competent Indian of distinction in the medical profession. However as there was a third offer from Mr. Purshottam Mangaldas Nathubhoy for the building of a Maternity Ward to be named after his wife Bai Lilavati the late Dr. Habib's name should be associated with a theatre for operation. In consideration of the receipt of Rs. 17,000 from the Lalgoan memorial fund it was agreed that either a ward or a dispensary should be named after the late Dr. Lalgoan and that a bust of the late doctor given by the Secretaries should be placed there. Another offer came from Government who wished to establish a school of Tropical Medicine in conjunction with the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel and the proposed King Edward Memorial Hospital. Government promised to pay for the whole cost of the school and besides the grant of the valuable site, help towards making up the balance required for the Hospital building. In a meeting of the Corporation on the 1st October 1914 all these proposals were accepted except one. The Corporation did not approve of any outsider being appointed on the Advisory Board. A few months later a letter, dated 25th February 1915, was received by the Corporation in which Government promised another 4 lakhs of rupees as soon as the financial situation permitted towards the construction of the Hospital and suggested that in constituting the Advisory Board it would be desirable to appoint the Hon. the Chief Justice who as chairman of the Memo-

(Continued on page 9.)

LORD MILNER DEAD.

A TRAGIC FAILURE.

WORK AS S. AFRICAN ADMINISTATOR.

LONDON, May 13.

Lord Milner is dead.—Reuter.

Viscount Milner, British statesman and Colonial administrator was born in 1854 the only son of Charles Milner M.D. who practised as physician in London. Alfred Milner was educated first at Tulragen, then at King's College, London, and under Jewett as a scholar of Balliol College Oxford from 1872 to 1876. He graduated in 1877 with a first class in classics, having won the Hertford, Craven, Eldon and Derby scholarships and was elected to the fellowship of the New College. In 1881 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple and joined the staff of the "Pall Mall Gazette" under John Morley becoming Assistant Editor under W. T. Stead. In 1885 he abandoned journalism and became a Liberal candidate for the Harrow division of Middlesex at the general election, but was defeated. He acted as Private Secretary to Mr. (Afterwards Lord) Goschen and in 1887, when Goschen became Chancellor of the Exchequer, was appointed his principal private secretary. It was by Goschen's influence that in 1889 he was made Under Secretary of Finance in Egypt. He remained in Egypt for four years, Milner returned to England in 1892 and was appointed Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue; where he remained till 1897. He was regarded as one of the clearest headed and most judicious officials in the British service and his position as a man of Moderate Liberal views, who had been so closely associated Goschen at the Treasury, Cromer in Egypt and Hicks Beach (Lord St. Aldwyn) and Sir W. Harcourt while at the Inland Revenue marked him out as one in whom all parties might have confidence Lord Rosmead resigning his post of High Commissioner for South Africa and Governor of Cape Colony, the situation resulting from the Jameson aid being one of great delicacy and difficulty. Mr. Chamberlain, then Colonial Secretary selected Milner as Lord Rosmead's successor. The choice was applauded on all sides. He was expected to raze out the memory of the Jameson Raid and pour oil on troubled waters of South Africa. There were, it is true, a few who read the man more profoundly—among them Sir William Harcourt who told him "You are going out with a war in your pocket." Sir A. Milner reached the Cape in May, 1897 and after the difficulties with President Kruger over the Aliens' law had been fetched up he travelled practically through the whole of S. Africa to be acquainted with the people. As a result of his close experience he came to the conclusion that there could be no hope of peace and progress in S. Africa while there remained a permanent subjection of British to Dutch in one of the Republics. He made it clear in a speech that he was bent upon seeing freedom and equality for British subjects in the Transvaal. Convinced that the existing state of affairs; if continued, would end in the loss of S. Africa by Britain he returned to England in 1898. When he went back to the Cape in the early year of 1899, fully assured of the support of Chamberlain he found the situation very critical. Milner in a dispatch he wrote to the Colonial office he visited that the remedy for unrest in the Transvaal was to strike at the root of the evil. "It may seem a paradox", he wrote, "but it is true that the only way of protecting our subjects is to keep them to cease to be our subjects". He realized keenly that the spectacle of thousands of British subjects in the Transvaal in the condition of "helots" was undermining the people of Great Britain throughout S. Africa and he called for some striking proof of the intention of the British Government not to be ousted from its predominant position. A Conference which was held at the instance of Hof Meyr ended without any agreement being reached. Ultimately when war broke out in 1899 Milner rendered the military authorities "unfailing support and wise Councils". Subsequently the work of reconstruction in the Transvaal and Orange Colony was entrusted to him. In 1901 when he returned to England he was raised to peerage. Meanwhile the diplomacy of 1899 and the conduct of war had caused a great change in the attitude of the Liberal party towards Milner. A violent agitation for his recall was organised but without success.

Immediately following the conclusion of peace Milner published Letters Patent establishing the system of Crown Colony Government in the Transvaal and Orange Colony. He put up enormous work which was necessary after the ravages of the worr. Later in 1904 Milner was engaged on the elaboration of a scheme to provide the Transvaal with a system of "representative" Government. Letters providing letters patent were issued in 1905. He left S. Africa while the economic crisis was still acute and at a time when the voice of the critic was audible everywhere but he had, in the words of the Colonial Secretary "laid deep and strong the foundation which a united S. Africa would arise to become one of the great states of the Empire." Gardiner in his sketch of Milner says Lord Milner's vessel came to grief through pride of will and scorn of consequences. He saw breaking ahead but he would trust through them; Jocks, but he would grind them to powder. Lord Milner has always left himself out of his calculation. It will always be an open question whether he wanted the war or whether he simply blundered into it. The evidence is overwhelmingly in favour of the former view.

Gardiner concludes: "And so he stands, a forlorn, solitary figure in our midst, with no thinkable future; separated from that memorable feast by 20,000 British graves that are the only memorial of his statesmanship for the Chinese have gone, S. Africa is free and at peace and though Kruger is deposed and dead Rothe reigns in his stead as he would have reigned had there been no war. Was ever so much misery wrought to achieve so little?

"When Lord Milner advised the Lords to throw out the Budget and "damn the consequences" he gave the world a character study of himself in a phrase." So wrote Mr. A. G. Gardiner in his character-sketch of Lord Milner in his book "Pillar of Society." "It was a phrase", he added, that threw a baleful light on the great tragedy with which history (the Boer War) will associate his name. It was a phrase that explained the most dramatic failure of our time".

After returning from South Africa, Lord Milner occupied himself mainly with business interests. He was roused, however, by Mr. Lloyd George's budget of 1909 and he advised the House of Lords to reject the Finance Bill and, as he said at Glasgow, to "damn the consequences" and he was the chief of the Diehards who opposed the Parliament Bill in 1911. During the war he criticised Mr. Asquith's handling of affairs. When Mr. Lloyd George formed his ministry in December 1916, he invited Lord Milner to join it and constituted him one of his principal colleagues in the War Cabinet. From this time to the cessation of hostilities Lord Milner took the largest share in the civilian conduct of the war and with Mr. Lloyd George attended the Supreme War Council at Versailles. When the Ministry was reconstructed after the war Lord Milner left the War Office and became Colonial Secretary. In that capacity he attended the Peace Conference and his principal work after the war was his visit to Egypt as head of a special mission after the rebellion of 1919. This Mission had long conversations with Zaghloul Pasha and in 1920 issued a memorandum recommending the recognition of Egypt's independence. The recommendation was not accepted before Lord Milner resigned his office in February 1921 and was given the Order of Merit. Before the end of that month he married Lady Edward Cecil, the widow of Lord Edward Cecil, formerly Miss Violet Maxse.

PRESIDENT'S OATH.

RECOGNITION FOR GERMANY.

HINDENBURG'S MANIFESTO.

BERLIN, May 12.

President Hindenburg took the oath of the Republican constitution in the Reichstag, standing at a table covered with the Republican flag. The building was packed and the approaches to the Reichstag were thronged with crowds. When President Hindenburg entered, all rose except the Communists who shouted in unison, "Down with the Monarchist President," and then went out in a body. After President Hindenburg had taken the oath, the Socialist President Loebe spoke hoping that the economic reconstruction of Germany begun under President Ebert as also the policy of mutual understanding in foreign affairs should be continued.

President Hindenburg read a statement affirming that he would devote himself to the task of uniting the German people, at which the Deputies rose in their seats and gave three cheers to the German Republic. President Hindenburg then left accompanied by the Ministers and took the salute of the regiment of the Reichwehr, the crowd chanting "Deutschland Ueber Alles". President Hindenburg in a manifesto to the German people says he will be true to his oath and will devote all his energies to guarding th constitution and the laws. "Let us strive," he concludes, "through honest and peaceful work to gain the recognition of other nations to which we are entitled and free German name from the unjust stain still lying on it to-day."—Reuter.

GREETING TO ARMY AND NAVY.

BERLIN, May 12.

President Hindenburg on taking over the Chief Command in accordance with the Constitution has issued a manifesto to the Army and Navy greeting them with pride. The manifesto says they have led the German people along the only road on which reconstruction was possible namely hard discipline and loyalty. They have built up on the old principle of duty and sacrifice and their activity has extended to the service of the people and the State and they are true to the tasks imposed by the constitution.—Reuter.

SUEZ CANAL DIRECTORS.

DUTIES AND EMOLUMENTS.

LONDON, May 12.

In the House of Commons, Col. W. Gumness informed Mr. Beckett that the duties and emoluments of the Directors of the Suez Canal nominated by the British Government were identical with those of other Directors. The Directors received from the Company two per cent of the net profits as attendance fees. Their remuneration consequently varied considerably year by year. The sum divided among 32 directors in 1923, last year for which particulars were available, amounted to 52.81,239 francs.

Viscount Wolmer informed Mr. Crookshank that a motor service operating between Haifa and Baghdad via Damascus was used for conveyance of mails in both directions between Britain and Iraq. The service was performed under a contract with the post office in Iraq to which the British Post Office makes payment at poundage rate for the mails it sends.—Reuter.

GOVT'S PENSIONS BILL.

LABOUR TO MOVE REJECTION.

LONDON, May 12

The Labour Opposition in the House of Commons has decided to move the rejection of the Government's Pensions Bill.—Reuter.

TELUGU CONFERENCE.

POONA. May 12.

The second All-India Telugu Conference dispersed after passing a number of resolutions. Besides the usual loyalty and condolence resolutions, the care of physical culture, settlement of communal disputes by communal panchayats, establishment of branches of the Central Telugu Association, checking of intemperance, inter-marriage between Andhras, encouragement of the co-operative movements, post-puberty marriages and widow remarriages formed the subjects of some resolutions passed by it. One of the resolutions urged Government to throw open all branches of military service to Telugu youths and their admission to military colleges in India and England. Rao Saheb V. N. Juckal invited the next session to Sholapur.—A. P.

PRINCESS ROYAL.

LONDON, May 13.

Princess Royal continues to make satisfactory progress.—Reuter.

HUNTING BOLSHEVIKS.

ALLEGED SEVERE ATTITUDE OF AUTHORITIES.

BOOKSHOP CLOSED.

LONDON, May 13.

Pointing to the authorities' more severe attitude towards the Bolsheviks the "Daily Chronicle" mentions that Scotland Yard officials recently paid a visit to Bolshevist centres and the seizure of literature in the house of certain holders of Soviet passports resulted in an extensive cancellation of permits to stay in Britain. Simultaneously the Bolsheviks' bookshop in London has been closed. The "Soviet Union Review," an official publication, announces its cessation.—Reuter.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK COMMITS SUICIDE.

MOSCOW, May 12.

M. Savinkoff, a well-known anti-Bolshevik who was arrested in the Russian territory on August 20th last and sentenced to death, but recommended for mercy consequent on his remarkable statement in which he said that he considered all his counter-revolutionary activities were mistaken, recognised the justice of the revolution, acknowledged that he was guilty of the charges and concluded by saying "I recognise the power of the Soviet and say he who loves the Russian nation must recognise the Soviet power", has committed suicide in prison. A few hours before the commission of the suicide he wrote to M. Djerjishky, head of the police, begging his liberation, but received a hopeless answer. He threw himself from the fifth floor through a window and was instantaneously killed.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCE.

DEFICIT BUDGET.

LONDON, May 13.

Submitting his finance proposals M. Caillaux told the Finance Committee that France's share of the Dawes annuities should be earmarked for the purpose of completing the reconstruction of the devastated regions and the redemption of the inter-Allied debts instead of being included in the credits in the budget. He announced that Government proposed to issue a loan for liquidating the Dawes annuities. Mr. Caillaux estimated the deficit in the 1925 budget at four milliard francs in view of which, allowing for half a milliard in respect of the departmental economies, three and a half milliards would have to be found. These would be raised *inter alia* by an increase in the indirect taxes on tobacco and alcohol and an increase in certain schedules of income, notably those affecting the securities and agricultural profits, and also the creation of *regies*, in connection, it is reported with oil and Insurance.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

M. Painleve replying to a question after a meeting of the Cabinet said the situation in Morocco was delicate, but the operations which hitherto were only on a small scale were not so serious as those of former years.—Reuter.

GUARANTEE PACT PROPOSALS.

FRENCH VIEW POINT.

LONDON, May 13.

The French viewpoint of Germany's Gurantee Pact proposals is embodied in a Draft Note to Germany which has been preliminarily handed to the British and Belgian Governments. The summary of it has been published which states that the Note is profoundly pacific and emphasises France's willingness to co-operate with Germany in attaining the supplementary gurantees of peace provided the present treaties and Conventions are not weakened and the rights and interests of the Central European States are not impaired.—Reuter.

YEAR OF 14 MONTHS.

PROPOSED CALENDAR REFORMS

LEAFIELD, May 12.

The proposed reforms in the calendar have been considered by the British railway companies. The communication embodying the reforms was received by the companies from the League of Nations through the International Union of Railways and they have replied stating that they are unanimously in favour of the adoption of a year of thirteen months of twenty-eight days.—(B. O. W.)

CATHEDRAL OUTRAGE.

NINE SENTENCED TO DEATH

SOFIA, May 12.

In addition to the sentences of death on seven persons in connection with the bomb outrage in the Cathedral each of them have been fined half a million leva. Zadgorski has been fined quarter million leva, Daskaroff thirty thousand and kambounoff twenty-thousand leva respectively.—Reuter.

SATARA CONFERENCE

CAUSES OF POLITICAL LULL

BENEFITS OF SWARAJ PARTY.

(From our Special Representative.)

SATARA, May 12.

Mr. Kelker moving his resolution which referred to the lull in the country closely argued it from point to point without one word of declamation. He said the lull in Politics at the present time was an admitted fact but that meant that by a common consent there was time when politics was more active, more spirited, more forceful and therefore more hopeful. Two views were naturally entertained as to when was this time. According to one view politics was most active and dominant at Lucknow and at Amritsar which was to say that it was so when the Congress had all parties in the country represented on it and the Congress was directly dealing with political reforms. Another view was that politics was never so forceful and effective as in 1921. Though the Congress had given a go-bye to Councils and political Reforms. Mr. Kelkar said he was inclined to accept the latter's view as the more correct view but that was because the Congress was on the eve of launching on direct civil disobedience. Civil Disobedience was definitely given up at Bardoli and the prospect of revival of civil disobedience is admittedly very remote if we look to the progress of constructive programme which is considered by Mahatma Gandhi as necessary preparation of the same. In the crisis of 1920 the present constructive programme was there as programme of the Congress. But while on the one hand it was assumed that the programme had been successfully filled by rapid lightning stages on the other hand the stick of constructive programme had at its end the arrow head or spear point of direct action or civil disobedience which at any rate was essentially political. But admittedly the politics of 1921 is a thing of the past. Even the distructive politics of boycotts was not there as the boycott had been deliberately suspended. On those grounds Mr. Kelkar contended that Congress was without any policy of its own. No doubt the Congress had given some sort of recognition to the political programme of the Swaraj Party but the country looks upon it as only an over kind act of gratuitous patronage to the Swaraj Party due to the superior benevolence of Mahatma Gandhi The country still refuses to regard the Swaraj Party programme as the country's programme There is an obvious deliberate difference between the Congress, distinctly patronising the Swaraj Party and making that Party's programme really and assuredly its own. He asked why should the Congress not make the political programme of the Swaraj Party as the programme of the Congress itself if the latter had honestly approved of it. The answer was that the Congress still affects to regard the touch of practical politics as a sin and pollution and it was precisely here Mr. Kelkar liked to join issue with the No-changers It is time for the Congress to make solid teams of its ponies now working in different direction and looking at each other with ill-concealed distrust and to take the combined reins in its own hand. The Swaraj Party certainly feels itself strong in its own way but the combined strength of No-changers and the Swaraj Party would be immensely more desirable because it may be more effective and that strength must be augmented by bringing in other political parties to make the Congress team of ponies stronger and more numerous in the same hands. We had suffered greatly by repeated splits in the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi would earn the grateful thanks of the country if he would add practical politics to the constructive programme and so broadbase the Congress as to enable all political parties in the country to stand on a common platform. The constructive programme had an indirect political value but the politics of any country and at any time as even in this country up to 1920 meant a close-grip on the daily working machine of administration, a firm foothold wherever it may be obtained in that scheme, a burning desire to obtain an eventual full control over the engine and a continuous and running struggle with the authorities for that purpose.

Mr. Kelkar wanted the Congress to take up practical politics in this sense simultaneously with the constructive programme.

(Continued on page 8.)

GLORY OF INDIAN VILLAGE.

MAHARASTRA GRAMYA PANCHAYAT PARISHAD.

(From our Special Representative.)

SATARA, May 12.

The first session of the Maharashtra Gramya Panchayat Parishad began this evening, Rao Bahadur Chitale presiding. The president in his speech emphasised the importance of this institution of panchayats since the nation dwells in villages and since the village is the lowest unit of Government. The village punchayats existed from 500 years B. C. till the end of the eighteenth century and all, even foreigners, admired them. The president enumerated the functions and the scope of work of these punchayats. Although Government passed a Gramya Panchayat Act about five years' ago people had not been pleased with the same since no real powers were given to people by this act and so drastic changes in the act are necessary. The President ap-

INDORE CHARGE AGAINST MUMTAZ.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

KHASGIWALLA UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

At the Special Criminal Sessions yesteday at 11-30 a.m. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump continued hearing of what is called the Bawla Murder Case.

The accused in the case were:—

(1) Shafi Ahmad Nabi Ahmad (26 years), Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore.

(2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde (23 years), Mankari, Indore.

(3) Bahadurshaw Mahomedshaw (20 years), motor driver, Indore.

(4) Akbar Shaha Mahomed Shaha (23 years), Indore.

(5) Shamrao Rawaji Dighe (28 years), Captain, Air Forces, Indore.

(6) Mumtaz Mahomed Syed Mahomed (25 years), Sub-Inspector, C I. D., Indore.

(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin (25 years) motor driver, Indore.

(8) Karamat Khan Nizam Khan (28 years) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore.

(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (32 years), Adjutant-General, Indore State Forces.

THE CHARGE SHEET.

The charges read out to the accused by the Clerk of the Crown were as under:—

(1) That accused Nos. 1 to 9, between the middle of October, 1924 and the middle of January 1925 at Bombay, Poona and other places, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping Mumtaz Begum from British India;

(2) That accused Nos. 1 to 9 between the middle of October 1924 and January 1925, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz in order that she might be forced or knowing that she was likely to be forced to illicit intercourse;

(3) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about January 12, 1925, at Bombay did attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum,

(4) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on the same date did attempt to kidnap Mumtaz that she might be forced to illicit intercourse;

(5) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did commit the murder by intentionally causing the death of A. K. Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said murder which was committed in pursuance of the said conspiracy and as a probable consequence thereof;

(6) That accused Nos 1 to 8 on or about 12th January did attempt to commit the murder of Lt. Saegert and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence;

(7) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause grievous hurt to Mumtaz by a dangerous weapon namely a jack knife and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the offence which was committed in pursuance of the said offence;

(8) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to Lt. Saegert by means of a pistol and knife and did aid and abet each other;

(9) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to K. E. Mathew by means of a pistol and did aid and abet each other;

(10) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 were members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to kidnap from British India Mumtaz and at the time the murder was committed in prosecution of the said common object, the members thereof knew that it was likely to be committed in prosecution of the said common object;

(11) That accused No. 9 did abet the commission of the murder of A. K. Bawla in pursuance of the said conspiracy to which he was a party;

(12) That accused No. 9 abetted the commission of the attempt to murder Lt Saegert.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga with Mr. M. K. M. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the case on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Mr J. M. Sen Gupta with Mr. Nadkarni appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. S. G. Velinker for accused Nos. 2 to 8 Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. G M. Gupte appeared for accused No. 9

The following gentlemen made up the special jury: Messrs. R. P. Jiwanji, D. R. D. Sethna. D. B. Karani, R. D. Morarji, A. Ezra, A. S. Tyabji, G. S. Nicholl, G. P. Pocock, P. B. Billimoria and D. N. Mirza. Mr Ruttonsey D. Morarji was foreman of the jury.

When the hearing of the Bawla Murder Case was resumed before the Hon. Mr Justice Crump and a special jury on Wednsday. Mr. Velinkar brought to his lordships notice that accused No. 2 Ponde was not present in the Court as he was ill. Mr. Velinkar said that he had no objection to allow the case to proceed, provided, he was allowed to represent him. He had only one request to make and that was that if in the course of the day any witnesses made any statements against accused No. 2, those witnesses might be allowed to be recalled when Ponde was able to be present.

The Judge said that the section under which Mr Velinkar made the application was curiously worded. His Lordship allowed the trial to go on.

MOTOR CLEANER'S EVIDENCE.

The cross-examination of Ahmed Mahomed Mr. Bawla's motor cleaner, was then proceeded with.

To Mr. Velinkar, the witness said that he made a statement to the police at Gamdevi Police Station that Mumtaz was seated on the right hand side of Bawla, but he did not remember where she was seated. He could not remember actually on that day whether she was seated on the left or right hand side. To-day he could say that she was on the left hand side. Mr. Mathew was on the right hand side of Bawla. He did not remember what was stated to the police.

"The other car stopped side by side with our car and a man jumped out of the other car and came to our car," did you say that to police?"—"I do not remember."

"Is that true?"—"I only remember other car came up and stood near ours."

"Did you say that Mahomed Shafi caught hold of the other man who came out of the car?"—"I don't remember."

"Did you say, "I did not see anything in the man's hand?"—"I said this about the other man."

"Is it true that you did not see anything in the hand of the man Mahomed Shafi caught hold of?"—"I don't remember."

"Did you say another man came out of the car and pointed a pistol at Mahomed Shafi's head"—"I don't remember that."

"Did you see any other man pointing a pistol at Mahomed Shafi's head?—I may may have said but I don't remember."

Continuing, the witness said that Mahomed Shafi was standing near the right hand door of Bawla's car. He was standing near the other door on the left side. He did see Mahomed Shafi asis Bawla to go to the car followed by Mumtaz Begum. He assisted Mathew to get into the car. He opened the door of the car.

"I DON'T REMEMBER."

"Is it true you did not make any mention to the police of a pistol being pointed at any body?"—"I don't remember."

Did you make any mention of a red Maxwell car?"—"I may have but I don't remember."

Continuing, witness said that he did not say that he did not see any military officers. Five days later he made a statement at the C. I. D. office.

"Did you say that the occupants of the Maxwell, car, five in number, allighted from the car?"—"First two alighted and then three."

"One of them went towards Bawla and Shafi caught hold of him?"—I don't remember."

Proceeding, witness said he did not remember whether it was true or not that Mahomed Shafi caught hold of the man. He did say that one of the men made for Bawla He did not know that a man named Bahadur Shah was coming to Mahomed Shafi for a job. When Mahomed Shafi was arrested he came to know of Bahadur Shah that he was coming for a job. He did not remember when he first mentioned the red Maxwell car. It was only after Mahomed Shafi's arrest that in answer to police inquiries he made the statement that Bahadur Shah was coming to Shafi. It was a fact that Bahadur Shah asked Mahomed Shah and witnes to accompany them to Poona. Three persons went to Poona—Mahomed Shafi one Ratilal Mehta and he. They went to Poona to fetch back a battery. He did not remember whether Mahomed Shah looked for Bahadur Shah at Poona Station.

"Can you tell me why you made incorrect statements at Gamdevi Police Station?"—"I was in a confused state of mind owing to my master's murder and I did not know what I stated."

"Is that your only explanation?"—"Yes The statement I made at C. I. D. office is correct."

Continuing, he said he was still employed at Bawla's place.

Re-examined by Mr. Kanga, witness said that he went to inform Bawla's mother about the incident. He went with Bawla's mother to the hospital.

DOCTOR DESCRIBES BAWLA'S INJURIES.

Dr. R. A. L. Hudson, Asst. Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, was then examined. He said that Bawla was brought to the hospital at 8-15 p.m. on January 12. The doctor then described the various injuries sustained by Bawla.

He was detained for treatment. An operation had to be performed on Bawla and a bullet was found in the left loin. (The bullet was identified by the surgeon in the Court). He also identified it in Coroner's Court. The bullet was a point 32" bore bullet. The liver was found torn. Bawla died at 1-30 a.m. on January 13 He made a post-mortem examination on the next day The right side of the chest was full of blood. There was no disease. Death due to haemorrhage following gun shot injuries to liver and wounds caused by sharp cutting instrument. (The surgeon was shown the jack knife. He said that it might have caused those wounds). In the doctor's opinion injury No. 6 was sufficient to cause death.

MUMTAZ'S INJURIES.

He saw Mumtaz Begum in the Hospital. She was brought at 8-15 on January 12. She had several injuries The doctor then enumerated the several injuries. She was detained in the hospital. She was discharged on January 15. The injuries, were due to a sharp cutting instrument. In his opinion the injuries on Mumtaz Begum would leave permanent scars. Mr. Mathew was brought to the hospital the same night.

(Continued on page 10).

SATARA CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7).

pealed to the Council members to help this cause earnestly.

Dr. Besant being requested to speak delivered an instructive address. She said she had been studying the question of village Government in ancient India for the last twenty years. India was a country composed of autonomous villages. The system of Village Government was described in ancient law books. There was no individual ownership of land but all land was owned by the whole village and every year pieces of lands were distributed to individuals for cultivation. In case all land was not of equal fertility then each piece of land changed hands practically every year. They would have to look after health and sanitation, settle petty village quarrels, litigation suits of small amounts and manage all such matters pertaining to village life. She refuted objections that villagers were incapable of managing village affairs and gave instances of successful attempts by villagers in Mysore and Bengal. She concluded by narrating a happy experience of Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal who was mightily pleased with the work done by villagers which was more economical than if it had been done by Government.

The Conference then passed a resolution appointing a Committee to prepare a bill regarding village panchayat for submission to the Bombay Legislative Council on the model of the Madras Village Panchayat Act with certain additions on lines suggested by the Conference.

MR. JAMNADAS' IMPRESSIONS.

BOMBAY, May 13.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who returned this morning from Satara where he and Dr. Besant had been to attend the Maharashtra Conference in course of a statement said:—

My impression of the Maharashtra Conference is that the Maharashtras have once more given a definite political lead. As the "Bombay Chronicle" has rightly pointed out the resolutions and the whole tone of the Conference were a revolt against Mrs. Gandhi's politics or rather the absence of politics in Mr. Gandhi's Congress programme. It is however not correct to say that any discourtesy was shown to Mr. Gandhi personally; on the contrary while pointing out the acute differences in Mr. Gandhi's policy and theirs almost every speaker did not fail to pay a tribute to Mr. Gandhi's character and sincerity of purpose.

Asked what were his impressions of the President's speech and whether it was in any way insulting to Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Jamnadas said: "I do not think so; on the contrary it was a relief to find a young and rising politician like Mr. Deshmukh making a courageous and outspoken speech from the Congress platform. I entirely agree with him that however great a person may be it would be disloyal both to him and more so to the country so to deify him as to take every word of his as law and making a complete surrender of one's judgment and even one's right to think.

RECEPTION TO DR. BESANT.

Asked about the reception given to Dr. Besant and himself Mr. Jamnadas said he could not have wished for anything better. Differences of opinion in the past years did not prevent Maharashtra from giving practically whole-hearted support to Dr. Besant's political policy in the shape of the Commonwealth of India Bill nor did it prevent us from embracing with open arms those sturdy and brave fighters with whom we had fought shoulder to shoulder in the days of the Home Rule League under the joint leadership of Mrs. Besant and Tilak productive of extraordinary political awakening of the people. One can look forward to another period of fight which will end, provided the country as a whole joins in the fight, in the triumph of our cause because of India's freedom.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRIAN REVOLT.

The recent Maharashtra revolt against the spinning franchise in the National Congress is finding its echo in Bombay where some Congressmen are understood to have decided to carry on an intensive campaign against the franchise which they seek to get revised at the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is understood to have considered the question in the light of a review at a recent meeting, but no definite particulars are available. While Mr. Patel and a few others are intent upon getting the franchise revised, there are a few Swarajists in Bombay who, however much they may dislike it, desire to give it a fair trial as agreed upon between the contending parties at the Belgaum Congress.—A. P.

KARNATAK LITERARY CONFERENCE.

ATTEMPTS TO IMPROVE STATUS OF CANARESE

BELGAUM, May 11.

The sitting of the eleventh session of the Karnatak Literary Conference commenced to-day at 3-30 p.m. in the Shivanand Theatre. At the opening, welcome songs in Canarese were sung by girls and boys. Mr. Tammappa Satteppa Chikodi of Rabkavi, the Chairman of the Reception Committee read his speech. He thanked the delegates who attended the Conference at great personal inconvenience from long distances. That showed the interest they took in the uplift of the Canarese language, Canarese literature and the Canarese people. Then he traced the history of the town of Belgaum, which for the first time figures in history in the middle of the 12th century. First it formed part of the territory of the Kadambas of Goa. Then it became the headquarters of a District of 70 villages or smaller towns. It passed successively under the sways of the Yadawas of Devagiri, the Kings of Vijaynagar, the Bahamani Kings, the Adilshahis of Bijapur, the Moghuls of Delhi, the Nababs of Savanur, the Peishwas of Poona until finally it fell into the hands of the English in 1818. Belgaum from the true its mention appears in history, formed a part of the Canarese territory. At that time a large surrounding tract comprising Pattadakal in Bijapur, Koppal in the Nizam's Laxmeshwar in Miraj territory, Mudhol, Kolhapur, Ramdurg, Sondur, Jamkhandi all formed the Canarese Province. Compare the present condition of these various places or provinces. They have all transformed into Marathi territories. Though a large populations of these territories is Canarese speaking still all these states being Marathi states there are not sufficient facilities for the study of the Canarese language. The Marathi language entered our territory in the 17th century and we are very notorious for our hospitality and as soon as Marathi entered our territory we even turned out our own mother tongue. From the time the Belgaum District came under the sway of the British, its language has steadily deteriorated. Evil days have overtaken the language. In the palmy days the Canarese Province has given birth to many heroes, statesmen, poets, dramatists etc. We have got to enthrone our mother-tongue on the high pedestral it once had occupied. Hence our responsibility is all the greater; but the prospect seems to be hideous. Our Universities turn out annually a large number of graduates, but to our disappointment they take very little interest in their mother-tongue. Their education is a mere waste. They do not cultivate a taste for reading. After leaving the universities they bid good bye to all books and sink into idleness. They waste their invaluable time in playing cards etc. The rich men are after plays and other entertainments. Thus there is an universal neglect of the mother tongue. In this wise the chairman, R. C. deplored the condition of the Canarese language and appealed to the audience whom he characterized as elite to cast off their apathy and to restore the language to her pristine glory.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Then he called upon the meeting to elect the President. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande proposed Mr. Benegal Ramrao M.A., LL.B. Translator to Madras Government to the chair, and in his forcible speech he deplored the codition of the Canarese people and their language and appealed to the Canarese speaking people to come together under one banner and to fight out the battle for the Canarese speaking people and Canarese language.

Mr. D. V. Belvi M. L. A. having seconded Mr. Ramrao was acclaimed the President and he took up the Presidential chair

On the platform were seen among others the following gentleman. Raja Sabha Bhustan Kurpur Shrimansrao Retired Chief Engineer Mysore State Changula, Chikodi, Mr. Fox the Collector of Belgaum, Madkatti, a Canarese opet, Belvi, Gangadharrao Deshpande, Mr. L. B. Kulkarni Prof. Agricultural College etc. The President then delivered his speech in Canarese.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

At the beginning he thanked the Assembly for the honour done to him in electing him their President. He then referred to the various efforts made for the rejuvenation of the Canarese literature the principle among them being the ushering into existence this institution of the Sahitya Parishad under the patronage of H. H. Shri Krishnaraj Vadeyar Bahadur, the present enlightened Maharaja of Mysore. The eclat with which the function was held the large concourse of learned men gathered and the enthusiasm then displayed gave abundant promise of a bright future for the Canarese literature, and if we take stock of our doings within the decade of the existence of this Parishad, it will be seen that much good work has been done though hostile critics might say apparently with some justification that much more could have been done. Analysing one by one the various objects for which the Conference was started the President pointed out that Parishad authorities have built up a large library, have started and maintained a high-class quarterly and have edited high class works and helped to bring together annually a big gathering of literally inclined Kannada ladies and gentlemen in different centres. The idea of a Canarese University has also been mooted by them. These are no mean achievements. However much still needs to be done.

Thereafter the President made a number of suggestions for the regeneration of the Kunad language and the Kunad peoples.

Thereafter the subjects committee was formed and the Conference meets to-morrow at 2 p.m.

FIRST KARNATAK STUDENTS CONFERENCE.

UNIFICATION OF KARNATAK MOVEMENT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, May 9.

The First Karnatak Students' Conference met this morning at the Shivanand Theatre under the presidency of Mr. T. S. Venkannayah, M.A. of Banglore. Among those present were Mr. Ramrao Bengal, President of the Karnatak Literary Conference, Rao Bahadur Hanmantgouda of Hospeth, Mr. D. V. Belvi M. L. A., Mr. Tamappa Chikodi, Mr. Yeshvantrao Ankle, Mr. K. S. Hungund.

The proceedings commenced with a welcome song by Sjt. Lengde. Mr. B. D. Belvi, Chairman of the Reception Committee then welcomed the delegates and the visitors with a few well-chosen words and set forth the aims and ideals of the Conference.

Mr. R. B. Potdar then proposed that the President elect do take the chair and guide the proceedings of the Conference. He was seconded by Mr. B. G. Josapur, whereupon the President took the chair amidst applause. He was garlanded and then he delivered his Presidential address, in the course of which he dwelt upon the necessity of the unification of Karnatak which, he declared, was the question of questions at the present day. Continuing the President remarked that the true test of any system of education was whether it conduced to the growth of patriotism, *esprit-de-corps* and other qualities in the minds of the student. He earnestly emphasised the desirability of imparting education through the medium of the vernacular of the Province and of making English a secondary language. He wanted that steps should be taken to bring about greater solidarity and closer contact amongst the students belonging to the various parts of Karnatak. Lastly the President feelingly appealed to the audience to remove untouchability and work for the uplift of the depressed classes.

A number of resolutions were then adopted by the Conference. The most important among them were the following:

That a uniform system of education should prevail in all the vernacular schools in Karnatak.

That the same text-books be used in all primary and secondary schools of Karnatak

That a University, for all the four parts of Karnatak into which it has been at present split up, be established.

That military training be made compulsory for all Kanarese students.

That societies for the promotion of physical culture among students be established in all educational centres in the Province.

Mr. D. V. Belvi proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President for the trouble he took to come over here all the way from Banglore and give the Conference his valuable address. He declared that the success of the Conference was in no small measure due to the able conduct in the chair of the President.

The President in his concluding remarks expressed his sense of gratitude to the organisers of the Conference and hoped that the Conference would mark the commencement of a healthy and powerful movement amongst the students of Karnatak. The students, he continued, would not content themselves with merely passing resolutions, but would translate them into practice in their every-day lives. Finally he appealed to the students to cultivate a warm love of the language, literature, history and culture of Karnatak. The Conference came to a close amidst scenes of enthusiasm.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE UPHELD

LUCKNOW, May 12.

Mr. F. Simpson, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh dismissed the jail appeal moved by Kallan, a Mahomedan labourer who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Lucknow of having murdered his wife and of having attempted to murder his father-in-law Mohammed on February 1st at the house of Mohammed.

The prosecution story was that Kallan bore grudge against his wife for a long time suspecting her of habitual misconduct. At about five on the morning of the occurrence, he asked his wife Zainab who was at her father's house to come away with him at once. Zainab who was heating water in an oven in the yard pleaded her mother's absence from the house and requested her husband to wait till her return from the field. Kallan probably mistook his wife's reply as ahoax to put off her going with him and getting annoyed he drew out a big knife from his pocket and stabbed her in the heart twice. Zainab dropped down dead on the spot. Her father Mohammed and her brother Shafi were both awake at the time and were lying down on a charpoy in that very yard, but before they colud get up Kallan made a furious attack to kill Mohammed. There was a struggle for the knife and shouts attracted some villagers who came to the rescue of Mohammed and his son. Kallan's knife was taken away. He was secured and tied to a tree pending the arrival of the police.

As that crime was not in his opinion altogether cold blooded and deliberate, the Sessions Judge did not deem it necessary to exact the extreme penalty of the law, but sentenced Kallan to transportation for life for murdering his wife and to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment for attempt to murder his father in law.

Against these sentences Kallan appealed from jail. The Additional Commissioner saw no reason to interfere either with the finding or the sentence of the Sessions Judge and dismissed the appeal.—A.P.

CABLE ITEMS.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Church of Scotland bill.—Reuter.

The Canon of the Westminster Cathedral preached a special sermon at the opening of the Wembley Catholic Oratory. The Rev. Lese Jourgues, who has just arrived from Tibet, was also present.—Reuter.

39,000 persons attended Wembley Exhibition on Tuesday.—Reuter.

Marshal Foch will pay a visit to London on the King's Birthday in June. He will attend the trooping of the colours on that occasion in his capacity as a British Field Marshal.—(B. O. W.)

The King on Tuesday gave audience to Sir Malcolm Hogg.—Reuter.

The British Army team which meets the American Army at Hurlingham in June will consist of following:—Captain McCreery, 12th Lancers, S. McCreery, 12th Lancers, Captam Denning, Indian Army, Major Jockett, 17th-12th Lancers Reserves, Major Boles 17th-12th Lancers, and Capt. Dewend-Fenton, 14-20th Hussars.—Reuter

The Philadelphian District Amateur Athletic Union has lifted the suspension recently passed on Nurmi, Ritola and other well-known runners on a charge of excessive expenses.—Reuter.

Brook (Massachusetts).—The death has occurred of Amy Lowell, author.—Reuter.

MR. C. R DAS.

CALCUTTA, May 13.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Das reached Pabna yesterday and are staying at Himaitpur Satsang, Assam, two miles from the town. From there they will proceed to Darjeeling.—A. P.

FIRE IN JAPAN.

2000 HOUSES BURNT.

TOKIO, May 13.

Over two thousand houses and buildings were burned down to-day at Kumajaya, the centre of silk industry and there were several casualties.—Reuter.

GUNBOAT ATTACK.

BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL'S DEMANDS

LONDON, May 13.

Shanghai. The British Consul-General has refuse to accept the Chinese admiral's apology mentioned yesterday. The British authorities require, first of all an adequate punishment of the gunboat officer who was responsible for the attack after which they would settle the question of compensation.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

ROME, May 13.

Nineteen countries including South Africa and Japan were represented in the Congress of international industrial organisations, which was opened at Stresanovara to-day. The Minister of Economy welcomed the delegates. The speeches emphasised that the Congress aimed at establishing harmony among the various national economic organisations and sought to reconcile the interests of Capital with those of Labour.—Reuter.

BELGIAM CABINET.

LONDON, May 13.

Brussels. Van de Vyvere has formed a cabinet. Van de Vyvere is the Premier and Minister of Finance, Ex-Deputy Theodor, Minister of Justice and General Hallebaut Minister of Defence. There is no change other portfolios.—Reuter.

LT.-COL. DENNISTOUN RESIGNS HIS COMMMISSIONER.

LONDON, May 13.

The London Gazette announces the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant Colonel Dennistoun, one of the principal parties in the recent law suit.—Reuter.

PROPOSED ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

CONCENTRATION SCHEME NOT SUITABLE.

RAJAMUNDRY, May 11.

At a well attended public meeting, the Andhra University scheme adumbrated by Mr. Statham was discussed at length and it was resolved to submit a memorial to the Madras Government stating that the scheme of concentration propounded by Mr. Statham with the concurrence of the Minister-in-Charge was wholly unacceptable as it was totally destructive of the work done by old educational institutions and as it was subversive of all educational progress since it destroyed all educational facilities in the most populous part of the Andhra Dasa, that the Madras University Bill with its system of constituent affiliating colleges together with the introduction of vernacular as the medium of instruction would be preferable to the system of concentration, that residential system would not suit the social and the economic conditions of the Andhra Desa and that Rajamundry with its ancient traditions and natural advantages was best fitted for the headquarters of the Andhra University.—A.P.

BIRTHDAY PRESENT TO PT. MOTILAL.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF SWARAJ PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

On the occasion of Pandit Motilal Nehru's birthday a few days ago Babu Gaya Prasad Singh. M.L.A., Muzafarpore presented a birthday gift to the Pandit in form of an application for a membership in the Swaraj Party.

The Swaraj Party is putting up three candidates from U. P. constituencies to the Council of State. Munshi Iswar Saran and Dr. Kailasnath Katju will probably be among the candidates.

M. L. A. FINED.

FOR RUNNING MOTOR CAR WITH WEAK LIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The Joint Magistrate Allahabad has fined Pandit Shamlal Nehru M. L. A., Rs. 5 for running his motor car with two oil lamps as sidelights. Pandit Shamlal said he was between the devil and the deep sea as he was barred by law from using strong lights or weak lights. The Motor Vehicles Act is silent as to the requisite strength of lights. The Magistrate made it a test case of prosecution and fined Pandit Shamlal as stated above. The Pandit intends taking the matter up to the High Court and also to give notice of amending the bill in the Assembly.

Calcutta.—Colonel De Pinado the Italian aviator, left here for Akyab on Wednesday afternoon.

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY.

ORDER FOR RAILS AND STEEL SLEEPERS.

LONDON, May 13.

The Barsi Light Railway Company has ordered 5,000 tons of rails and also steel sleepers from the United Steel Companies Limited of Workington for the extension of the line to Miraj. Orders for fishbolts and nuts will be placed with Messrs. Guest Keen and Nettleford. It is hoped that subsequent valuable orders for new locomotives, rolling stock and other equipment will be placed with British firms.—Reuter.

INCREASE OF RUBBER TYRE PRICES.

LONDON, May 13.

In consequence of a rise in the price of rubber the manufacturers of rubber tyres are increasing prices by ten per cent. Reuter.

CARRYING ON CONGRESS WORK.

LALAJI'S APPEAL.

LAHORE, May 13.

In the course of an appeal to the press Lala Lajpat Rai requests the people of the Punjab and the Congressmen to raise a sum of Rs. 50,000 annually for carrying on the work of the Congress in the province. He hopes that in each district there are sufficient number of gentlemen who will be able to make up this small sum by paying annual subscriptions in the form of self-imposed taxes.—A. P.

BURMA INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

RANGOON, May 12.

A public meeting representative of the prominent Indian merchants was held yesterday with Mr. A. B. Mehta of R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd. in the chair. The meeting resolved to establish a chamber under the style of Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce with Seth Adamjee Haji Dawood as its first president in order to safeguard the interests of the Indian merchants in Burma. Other resolutions passed referred to the election of office bearers, the question of subscription and otherr details.—A.P.

PRIME MINISTER ON THE PRESS.

POINTS IN COMMON WITH JOURNALIST

The Prime Minister, the French Ambassador, Mr. Winston Churchill, and the Earl of Birkenhead were the guests of the London Press Club at a luncheon party yesterday. Mr. Edgar Wallace, the Chairman of the Club, presided. Among others present were Colonel Lawson, Sir Gerald du Maurier, Lord Riddell, Sir Emsley Carr, and Mr. P. G. Wodehouse.

The Chairman presented to the Prime Minister a briar pipe, quite unadorned, which he said had been selected by some of the best experts of London, and had been made from a briar root some 150 years old. It was, he said, a pipe of pipes. Mr. Baldwin at once began to smoke it, and indicated his approval of the description.

Offering a welcome to the guests, the Chairman said it might be a long time before they entertained a new Prime Minister, for he understood that Mr. Baldwin had sold his other house, to make sure of continued occupancy of No. 10, Downing-street. (Laughter.) Lord Birkenhead did everything so well that: "Every morning when I wake up I thank God that he does not write detective stories." (Laughter.) Mr. Churchill he described as one of themselves—"he is a journalist; that is his chief job."

MR. BALDWIN'S PIPE

The Prime Minister, in reply spoke first about the pipe. "This most beautiful present," he said, "took me completely by surprise. I have never had a pipe approaching it in beauty or value. I have never paid more than 3s. for a pipe in my life. Another surprise, a piece of knowledge which has come to me while sitting here, is the discovery of why it is that my friend Winston Churchill always has 'a good Press.' I have often envied his good fortune in that respect; it seems to be connected in some subterranean way with the fact that he is a member of the Press Club.

"I lived a long, peaceful, and innocent life in the country until advanced middle age, without any knowledge at all of the Press. All that I knew of the Press in my early days came from my beloved cousin, Rudyard Kipling, and from him I learnt that it was a dirty business, because in his early days at Lahore he used to be covered with printers' ink. When I came to study the Press, as the Press has been good enough to study me, I came to the conclusion that really you, working at your profession, have a great many points in common with me working at mine. The chief things that struck me were that neither you nor I have any regular hours for our meals, that we are not subject to the eight hours law, and that we can be fired out and put on the street at a moment's notice without compensation and without pension. Neither you nor I are the possessors of Rolls-Royce cars, nor have we villas on the Mediteranean. (Laughter.)

"These things ought to be a very great bond between us. In your profession, as in that which I pursued before I took up politics, you embrace men of all kinds, and it was without surprise that I discoveded among the men I met in journalism some of the whitest men that I have ever been privileged to meet. But I also discovered that in your profession, as in all others, there are one or two exceptions, men who, to use an American aphorism, swallowed a tenpenny nail and turned out a corkscrew. (Loud laughter.)

"There is another great bond. I as Prime Minister, and you as journalists, are engaged in the common work of trying to elevate the people of this country, and you are doing it to-day through that marvellous medium, the cross-word puzzle."

AN UNREPORTED INTERVIEW.

BETWEEN READING AND BIRKENHEAD.

(BY B. F. BHARUCHA.)

B.—Well, Reading, how are we?

R.—Not too good, not too bad.

B.—Why, Reading you are really modest! Haven't you ended non-co-operation?

R.—Not quite.

B.—But haven't you divided the Non-co-operators?

R.—Yes, in a way.

B.—And are not the Swarajists and Independents fighting amongst themselves?

R.—Yes, to an extent

B.—And are not the Hindus and Muslims quarreling amongst themselves?

R.—Yes, at times.

B.—Is it not all to the good?

R.—Yes, to a point

B.—Then what is the bar feature of this show?

R.—It is this, Birkenhead: that whilst the Swarajists and Independents are fighting, they have no love for our present system.

B.—Hm! But what about the Moderates?

R.—Even they are showing their teeth!

B.—Hm! Then what about the Muslims? They are veering round to us.

R.—Some of them are; but there are large sections of Muslims, who are very hostile to us.

B.—What? Are they more hostile to us, than those howling Hindu agitators?

R.—Yes, Birkenhead, Yes.

B.—How can that be, Reading?

R.—Why, our Foreign Policy in Egypt, in Iraq, in Hedjaz is greatly resented by large sections of thoughtful Muslims.

B.—What about Palestine?

R.—Well, that is included also.

B.—But, Reading, I can't understand you at all, as regards Muslims in India. Why, Malcolm Hailey is showered with Muslim Addresses!

R.—Yes, but they are from the Publicity Committees, which are Hailey's own babies!

B.—Hm! But is not Mr. Gandhi a broken reed?

R.—We may think so, or say so; but truly speaking, he is neither a reed, nor is he broken.

B.—Don't you think Lytton has shown his iron hand?

R.—Yes, he has; but that has only deepened the old wounds.

B.—Well, Reading, according to your representation, the situation is neither too good, nor too bad in India, so why should we worry?

R.—Worry! Worry we must, unless we are prepared to lose India in near future.

B.—How can we do that, Reading—with such terrible unemployment in Britain, with economic rivalry and hostility springing all round now can we let India slip out of our hands? Surely Reading, a shrewd financier like you don't need a tip from me.

R.—I fully realize the position here and in India, and hence have come all the way to have a heart-to-heart talk.

B.—But, tell me Reading, what do our Governors and officials recommend us to do?

R.—They are so hopelessly divided and yet in a way united!

B.—How's that, Reading?

R.—You see, they are nearly all united, that there shall be no radical change before 1929. But meantime, some suggest repression, others persuasion and division, and few others to wait and watch and to throw a few crumbs!

B.—What's *your* view, Reading?

R.—Justice and statesmanship demand a bold move and recognition of India's right to govern herself

B.—But, what about our Capital, our trade, our industry, our rich markets in India?

R.—Well, I have brought Blackett here to safe-guard that.

B.—Then, what you mean is to make a grand political gesture and retain all economic hold and power in our own hands?

R.—Well, that at least, if nothing more can be done.

B.—Why, we can request His Majesty to proceed to India, hold a grand Durbar, announce a couple of Governorships for Indians, and a Maharaja as the Chief of the Staff!

Some one knocks at the door, and enters Lord Hardinge.

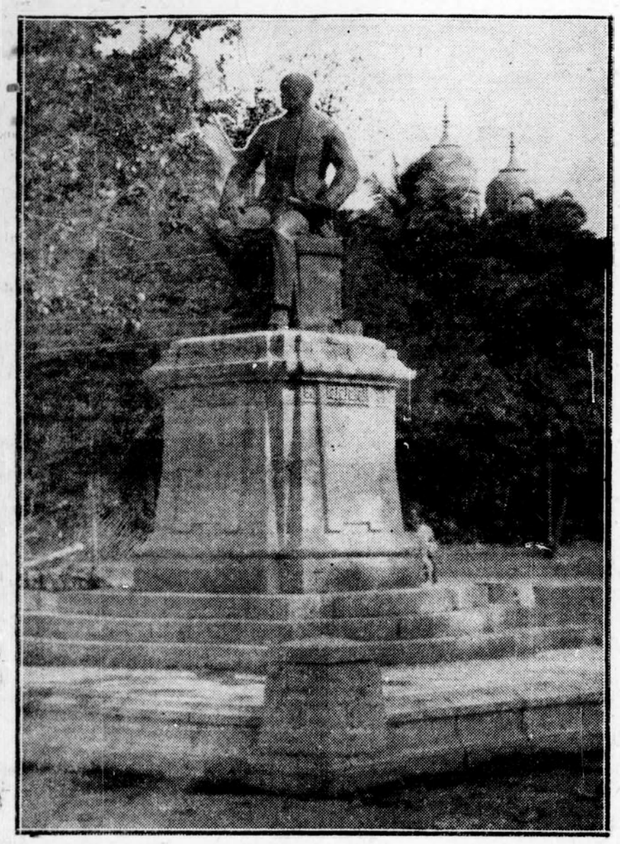
H. Friends, I have just overheard your last words. You can't hold India now by Durbars and decorations. Spare His Majesty and deal with India with prudence and equity; or else we shall soon rue our present policy of drift and division

P. AND O. RETURN TICKET.

BOMBAY, May 13.

The P. and O. Company announce through their Agents, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., that they have instituted a special short-period Return First Saloon "A" ticket enabling passengers to proceed Home and out again on short leave at a cost which is considerably below the usual tariff fare. The availability of this special Return Ticket commences Homewards from Bombay by the mail steamer of the 20th of June returning not later than the mail steamer due in Bombay on the 11th September. The cost of the ticket from Bombay to London and back by sea is £105 or to Marseilles and back £100. Passengers desiring to travel to London via Marseilles by the P. and O. Special Trains in both directions can obtain a Return Ticket by this route for £120 as compared with the ordinary charge of £170. It should be noted that the mail steamer due in Bombay on the 11th September will be the new P. and O. steam ship "Ranpura." For further particulars application should be made to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi.—A. P.

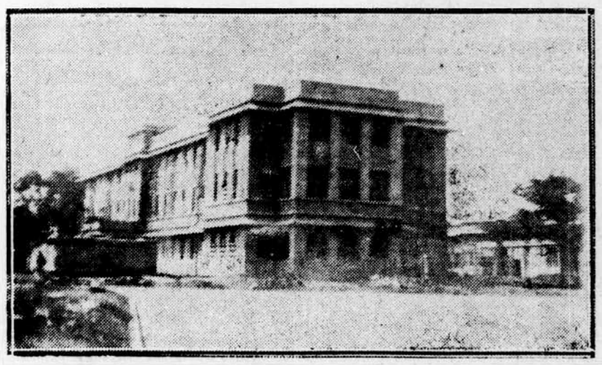
MONTAGU MEMORIAL.



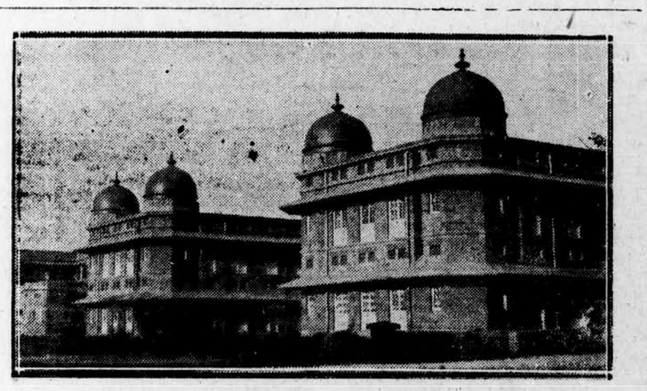
"Bombay Chronicle" Photo

This statue of the late Mr. Edwin Montagu, ex-Secretary of State for India, is a present to the City from the Montagu Memorial Fund Committee and will be publicly unveiled this evening, by the Rt. Hon. V. Sriniva Sastri.

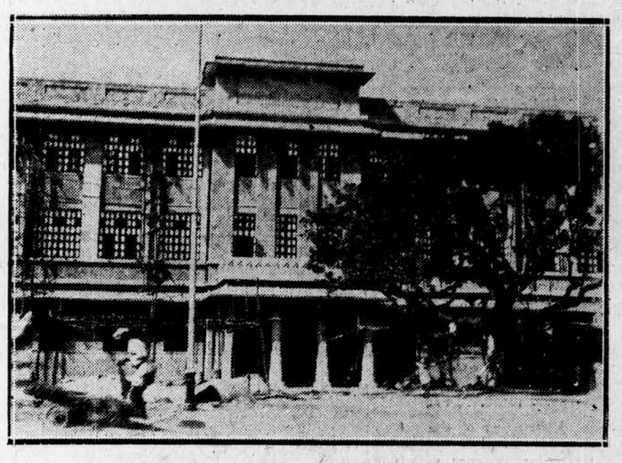
NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE OF BOMBAY.



SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDARDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE:—A FRONT VIEW OF THE COLLEGE.



KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.



A SIDE VIEW OF COLLEGE.

A FIVE MINUTES CYCLONE.

All that remained of a railway station n Princeton, U. S. A.

What was left of a house.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(Continued from page 6.)

rial Fund Committee might represent the interests of the subscriber and the Surgeon General as the Head of the Medical Administration of the Bombay Presidency as ex-officio members. The balance of the fund celebrating the visit to India of His Imperial Majesty George V was handed over to the Corporation at this time for the purpose of reserving beds for tuberculosis patients in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

Gordhandas Sunderdas Endowment.

At this stage another development took place in the history of the Hospital. At the instance of the Trustees of Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas, the Advocate General, the Hon. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, offered to the Corporation Government loan notes of the face value of Rs. 12 lakhs for endowing a Medical College in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital. The endowment was made under the following conditions:—

(a) that the College should be established in connection with and be attached to the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

(b) that the College should be affiliated to the University of Bombay and proper provision should be made therein for giving instructions up to the highest medical degree of the University.

(c) that the Corporation should provide the necessary buildings and equip the College with all necessaries for giving proper instructions.

(d) that the Corporation should ever afterwards maintain the College and defray the necessary recurring expenses for the purpose,

(e) that the Professors and teacsers to be employed at the College should all be properly qualified independent Indian gentlemen not in Government service.

(f) that the College should be named the "Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College".

As the need for another Medical College in the Presidency was keenly felt the Corporation accepted this manificient offer. A Sub-Committee was formed consisting of some of their members, the Municipal Commissioner and some representatives of the Medical Union as the latter was very much interested in the establishment of a College.

The plans prepared by Mr. Wittet and approved in general were now recast by the Committee and revised by Mr. Wittet. According to the original plans, the Hospital buildings were confined to the land given by Government. Mr. Pite, however, suggested that an extension of the site would be desirable for further extension. The Association also recommended that the plot in the south should be acquired so that the layout of the buildings would be absolutely satisfactory. The Committee, therefore, asked the Commissioner to negotiate with Government and the Improvement Trust for acquisition on the most favourable terms, of the two plots of land to the north and to the south of the Hospital, one for the building for the College and the other for future extension. Considering the use for which the plots were intended Government sold them to the Corporation at a moderate price. The revised estimates and plans were put before the Corporation on the 16th February 1917. The total cost of hospital was estimated at Rs. 25, 27, 699 and that of the College at Rs. 13.64,574. As regards construction the Committee suggested that the best plans for the Municipality would be to leave it to Government, the design being subject to the approval of the Corporation. In this connection the Committee was informed that the total charges for design and construction would be 7½ per cent. on the estimates, but if the Municipality preferred to carry out the work of construction, Mr. Wittet would prepare the design and estimates at a charge of 3½ per cent. Government, however, was willing to pay a further grant in aid besides the Rs. 4 lakhs already promised, equal to 2½ per cent on the estimate, so that the actual cost to the Municipality would be 5 per cent only. The work of constructing the Hospital was, therefore, entrusted to Government. As the same favourable terms were not given to the construction of the College, and as it was necessary to expedite the work the construction of the College was given over to the Tata Engineering Company. In 1923 when the works were nearing completion a special committee of four including Dr. R. N. Cooper, Major Hamilton, Major Taylor, (who was subsequently relieved by Col. Mackie) and Dr. P. I. Patel was appointed to give advice on the organisation of the Hospital. This committee submitted a report which was at first considered by the Medical Relief Committee and subsequently adopted in the main by the Corporation at its meeting held on the 6th October 1924. At the same meeting the Corporation resolved that the medical staff employed in the King Edward Memorial Hospital should consist of properly qualified independent Indian gentleman not in actual Government service!

The work of construction is now almost complete. The buildings have cost a great deal more than the original estimate owing to the prices of every thing going up after the War. The College is a handsome three-storeyed building designed in E shape, with the possibility of future extension by the erection of another three storey wing to the North east providing for an increase of 60 per cent over the present accomodation. The students' hostel is being erected with an ultimate accomodation for 150 students.

The Design.

The hospital is designed on the modern pavilion system. A straight corrido runs from North to South with the various buildings branching off at right angles. The hospital proper or the main blocks connected to the corridor are as follows: In the centre is the admission and administration block with the kitchen and stores behind and the quarters for the Resident Doctor and an Operatoin Theatre on its first floor. On the south side are the two Ward pavilions for medical cases. On the north are the two ward pavilions for sugical cases. Each pavilion contains 52 beds. The Out-Patitents block is on the north. The Maternity hospital with a separate entrance of its own and the Ophthalmic Hospital are on the east; so also the Casualty Ward and the main Operation Theatre.

At the South-West corner of the site is the Nurses' Home a three storeyed building and connected with the hospital by covered way. It provides accommodation for 50 Nurses, two Lady Doctors and the Matron.

On the Eastern boundary of the site are located the Pathological Department and Mortuaries connected with the main building by a covered way. An Isolation Ward is also provided.

Besides these main building there are Steward and Engineer's bungalow, quarters for compounders and servants and a laundry.

The hospital has a Casualty Department which will be open day and night. The large Out-Patients' block with separate entrances for men and women contains Departments for up-to-date treatment and diagnosis of ear, nose and throat, dental and skin diseases A large X-Ray and Electro-therapeutic Department is, also, provided for. In short, both the College and the Hospital will be well-equipped with latest appliances, instruments, apparatus, etc., in all their Departments.

The Staff.

The Senior Staff has been appointed. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta has been elected the whole-time Dean for both the College and the Hospital. The Honorary staff consisting of 23 highly qualified Indians has been appointed on an honorarium of Rs. 150 per month each. Besides, the usual number of Demonstrators the Collegt staff will consist of four full-time Professors who will be assisted in their work by four part-time Associate Professors.

The following persons have been selected for the Hon. Staff:—

Six Physicians:—Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, Dr. P. C Bharucha, Dr. A. S. Erulker, Dr. P. T. Patel, Dr. L. D. Dhavale and Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta.

Six Surgeons:—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. A. P. Becha, Dr. R. N. Cooper, Dr. Tribhuvan O. Shah, Dr. R. D. Shirwalker and Dr. V. L. Parmer.

For midwifery and Gynaecology:—Dr. N. A. Purandare, Dr. H. DeSa and Dr. Mrs. Dossibai J. R. Dadabhoy.

For Ophthalmology:—Dr. R. P. Ratnaker and Dr. G. T. Modi.

For Hygiene:—Dr. J. S. Nerurker,

For Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence:—Dr. A. K. Turner.

For Anaesthetics:—Dr. M. G. Kher.

For ear, nose and throat:—Dr. T. O. Shah.

For Dentistry:—Dr. H. G. Moghe and Dr. D. M. Desai.

For Radiology:—Dr. J. L. Desai.

For Dermatology and Veneriology:—Dr. A. C. Rebello.

For the whole time Professors the following for Gentlemen are appointed:—

Dr. S. P. Niyogi as Professor of Physiology.

Dr. R. P. Koppikar as Professor of Anatomy.

Dr. A. S. Paranjpe as Professor Pharmacology and

Dr. V. R. Khanolker as Professor of Pathology and Bacteiology;

Dr. D. S. Ajinkya, Dr. G. M. Kurulker, Dr. F. N, Kapadia and Dr. B. B. Yodh are appointed as Associate Professors in Physiology and Bio-chemistry, Histology and Embriology, general Pathology and Bacteriology respectively.

The administration of the College and the Hospital will be in charge of the Dean, who will be responsible to the Corporation for their efficient management. The control of the institution is proposed to be placed in the hands of a Hospital Committee, consisting of 16 members, ten of whom will be elected by the Corporation, three by Government from amongst the Corporators and the remaining three to be co-opted from those who are not members of the Corporation by the 13 members so nominated. This Hospital Committee is proposed to be given the power of the Municipal Commissioner in the same ways as the Schools Committee of the Corporation, and will be helped by the Advisory Medical Board consisting of five members of the Corporation and five members of the Staff, besides the Executive Health Officer and the Dean.

It has taken a generation for the realisation of aims for which the late Dr. Bahadurji strove so hard nearly thirty years ago. He was the first London M.D. in Bombay and a big public man of his times. His brilliant success in the University of London as well as in India as a consulting physician was a source of inspiration to many an Indian. Bombay owes a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. Bahadurji for the number of distinguished independent medical men she boasts of to-day. He worked for Indian Medical Men that they may be given opportunities to show their merits and abilities. His work was supported and subsequently taken among others by the late Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. To-day, we see the fruition. The College and the Hospital are entirely staffed by Indians. A big opportunity lies before them to show what stuff they are made of. The success of the institution will depend on the harmony between the staff and the Corporation.

N. W. RAILWAY STRIKE.

LITTLE CHANGE IN SITUATION.

LAHORE, May 12.

There is little change in the North Western railway strike situation. Absentees at Jind offered to resume duties on 11th and in accordance with instructions issued on May 3rd most of them were re-engaged. Re-engagements are proceeding elsewhere and skilled artisans are offering for recruitment in appreciable numbers.

A communique issued by the N. W. Railway Union states that in addition to Samasatta and Jind the loco staff at Jallianwalla and traffic staff at Jhang Maghiana have also gone on strike.—A.P.

KATHIAWAD CHEAP KHADDAR SCHEME.

A DONATION OF RS. 6000.

In response to Mahatma Gandhi's appeal for Rs. 20,000 for the Kathiawar Cheap Khadi scheme Mr. Manilal Kothari has got a donation of Rs. 6,000 from a local cotton merchant, of which Rs. 1,000 is to be spent for free supply of charkhas to the poor.

ADEN LETTER.

NEWS OF YEMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, May 3.

M. Nadim Pasha gave the following information to a representative of "Wadin-Nill":—

Hodeida is the most important port of Yemen and almost all the imports and exports of Yemen pass through it. Apart from it there are several other commercial ports, such as Mocha situated in the province of Taiz. This port is second in importance to Hodeida and is an ancient port of Yemen. Besides these, there are the ports of Taef in the province of Zabid and also Khokha, Salif, Loheya, Midi, Jaizan and many other such ports numbering to about 36 in all, each of them carrying an importance equal to its geographical position.

In answer to the query put by the representative of the paper Nadim Pasha replied France had not established any colony whatever in Yemen; but it is true that the French Government made some futile attempts in the direction in the past. This is also the case with many other Governments. Even the nine British protectorates were taken away from the English when great fight was waged, and in which many tribes took part. In fact all the Yemenites joined hands in it. They are now under the protection of Imam Yehya who has appointed Governors on his behalf to administer justice in them. The inhabitants of those places are contented with the present Government.

The Idrisi did not capture Hodeida, but the English had handed it over to him long ago. However, Imam Yehya has expelled him from it and occupied it himself. It is now under his suzerainity. Syed Abdul Kader al-Ahdal represents the Imam at Hodeida. This (Ahdali) is a famous man, especially on account of his great influence over the Shaafi sect: even the followers of the Idrisi himself are much under his sway. If this man desires to cause the overthrow of the Idrisi from his present position it is possible for him to do so.

The capital of Imam Yehya is Sanaa. He has chosen it as a permanent place of residence subsequent to the armistice of the Great War. I had asked him to come to it (from upcountry) and receive all that I had in my possession, as orders were received (from the Turkish Government) to surrender everything to him. He arrived and I handed over all the documents, arms, ammuniations, military equipments, guns, ammunition-factory, pharmaceutical preparations which were available in large quantities, together with the uniform and the replenished magazines which contained all the requirements of the army. He decided to live permanently at Sanaa which is still his capital. The present administration does not differ from what it was during the Turkish regime. The only change is that the Imam Yehya has altered the title of governors and viceroys to the simple epithet of "employee" ("Wadin-Nil," 7th April 1925).

The following Yemen News were given to the correspondent of a Damascus newspaper, by Wadim Pasha:

The English influence is confined within the Aden settlement and as far as Lahej District only.. Beyond these limits neither the English nor any other Foreign power has influence.

Q. Has the Sultan of Lahej any influence over any other Yemen tribes other than those directly under his adminitrations?

A. Not at all. Neither his influence nor his power can go beyond Lahej. In this very district over which he rules there are about 2,000 soldiers and on these only his power is exercised. As to his subjects they do not like him on account of his connection with foreigners and are desirous to free themselves from his bad state. As to the Imam of Yehya and his high dignity should he like to subdue this district it would be an easy thing for him, but affairs compel him to wait.

Q. We heard that Imam Yehya captured a part of Hadramaut. How was this done?

A. His Excellency the Imam did not capture any part of Hadramaut, but the inhabitants of that country submitted to the Imam an application signed by them all, asking his help and requesting him to annex their country. Afterwards they deputed a few chiefs and learned-men of Baida to represent them in the communication. This deputation arrived at Sanaa and gave the necessary pledge to the Imam. His Excellency the Imam promised to help them by exerting his influence. He sent with them a large force accompanied by his chiefs to "Baida" (part of Hadramaut) which they ultimately occupied. Then the Imam sent the judges and governors to manage the affairs of the town and its suberbs as agreed upon by both parties. Things went on smoothly for about three months, but after this time the inhabitants rose suddenly against the Imam's party. The effect of this was the expulsion of the Imam's party. When the Imam heard of this he sent a huge army numbering to 7,000 men which caused the siege to come to an end. In the meanwhile a bloody war took place between the army of the Imam, the rebels. The Imam entered the town again by force and Baida was captured once again. The remours about the Imam's taking Baida by force is nothing but falsehood. ("Wadin-Nil," 16 April 1925).

ADEN FOOTPATHS.

The foot paths in Aden do not seem to have been made for the pedestrians, but more or less for the use of hawkers and shop-keepers, who have converted this public thoroughfare into stalls for selling fruits etc., keeping empty wooden boxes and using it in one thousand and one ways. The roads in Aden, as is well known to all, are very narrow, and owing to the density of the population they are thronged with pedestrians, who, of course, prefer to walk on the roads rather than walk like crabs on the footpaths. It is really a great nuisance to allow hawkers, money, changers, water-sellers, date-sellers, bric-a brac sellers, pan-wallas and others, to use the footpaths and put the public to unnecessary inconvenience. I have noticed that a motor car cannot pass through the main bazaar road without hooting incessantly from one end to the other end of the street. Some months ago the plaving of motor cars on the road from the Crater Chawki through the Main Bazaar was prohibited for the reason that this road is always congested with people, camel-carts etc., and that danger of accident was imminent, but why on earth there should be prohibition against the use of public roads by motor cars so long as the owners pay Vehicle Tax to Government. In fact vehicle owners are entitled to demand assistance from the Government to keep the roads clear from obstruction of the nature specified above. In my opinion the question should be grappled and solved once for all. There are two points that would solve the problem at once. The first is to clear the footpaths of these abnoxious mushrooms of traders, and secondly if this will cause an undue strain on the revenues of the Aden Settlement the footpaths should be narrowed and the roads widened so that both the pedestrians and the motor drivers be spared the risk of accidents. It is hoped the authorities concerned will consider this matter seriously.

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INDORE CHARGE AGAINST MUMTAZ.

(Continued from page 7.)

He examined Mathew. He had a gun-shot wound on the arm. Mr. Mathew was discharged on January 31. Mahomed Shafi was also brought to the hospital. He had a lacerated wound on the head, probably caused by a blunt weapon. A lathi was shown to the doctor and he said that that might have caused the injury. Mahomed Shafi was discharged the following day.

SHAFI AHMAD'S INJURIES.

Accused No. 1 was brought to the hospital. He gave the name as Shafi Mahomed. He was brought the same night He examined him. He had injuries. A lacerated wound above the right ear. Other injuries of Shafi Ahmad were then described by the doctor. The doctor said Shafi Ahmad was detained in the hospital and discharged the following day. The injuries to the finger might have been caused by a sharp cutting instrument.

THE KUKRI.

(The *kukri* was shown to the doctor) Asked whether the injuries might have been caused by the *kukri* slipping in his (Shafi's) own hand, the doctor replied it was difficult to say. He said injuries No. 1 and 2 might have been caused by a golf club.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sen Gupta, the doctor said that the penetrating wound on Bawla's shoulder blade was the entrance of the bullet.

"Is it not unlikely that a man sitting in a motor car could be hit that way?"—"Yes."

"He must be standing then?"—"He might have been."

Asked regarding Mumtaz's injuries, the doctor said that they could not have been caused by a blunt hard substance, say the butt-end of the pistol. He was not able to say what bore of bullet caused the injury on Mathew. He could not say whether the same bore of bullet caused the injuries on Mathew and Bawla.

To Mr. Velinkar the doctor said Dr. Mulgaonker performed the operation on Bawla. Dr. Mulgaonkar extracted the bullet.

LT. SAEGERT'S INJURIES.

Dr. B. F. Emmison was next examined. He said he was resident medical officer St. George's Hospital. He remembered Lt. Saegert being brought to the hospital on the night of January 12 Lt. Saegert had five injuries. A perforating wound on the left thigh. Another bullet wound on the abdomen. Another wound on the outside of the right thigh. The bullet had to be extracted after he was X-rayed. Lt. Saegert was detained in the hospital for treatment and was discharged on January 22.

To Mr. Sen Gupta, the doctor said the bullet wounds were caused by separate bullets. He found Lt. Saegert's clothes stained with blood. There was no profuse bleeding.

To Mr. Velinkar the doctor said that Lt. Saegert was not in a precarious condition. He was given to understand that Lt. drove the car. None of the wounds was likely to cause death. The next day he was quite fit to go about but not fit to resume military duties.

Major Petigrew was the next witness. He said he was Assistant Surgeon, St. George's Hospital. Lt. Saegert was X-rayed on the morning of January 13. He was then taken to the operation theatre and operated upon. He saw the bullet held in forceps by Col. Jones who performed the operation.

Sister Murray, being examined, said that she was in St. George's Hospital. She was on duty when Lt. Saegert was brought on the night of January 12. She examined his clothes. A bullet was found in his pocket another bullet was found when his clothes were shaken. The bullets were handed over to Mr. Canty. She was on attendance when Lt. Saegert was operated upon. A bullet was given to her by Sister Roberts. (The bullets were shown to witness and she said that they were exactly like those in the Court).

Baldeo Prasad, Sub-Inspector of Police, Indore, the next witness said that he was present at the search of Dighe's house at Indore. That was January 20. Three cartridges were taken possession of. (Witness identified the cartridges in the Court). He made a *panchanama*. The cartridges were found in a copper box kept in a paper box. The paper box was found on the first floor of Dighe's (accused No. 5) house. Dighe was not in the house. He was arrested before the search. Nobody was in the house.

A CHARGE AGAINST MUMTAZ.

He knew Mumtaz Begum who was in the keeping of the Maharaja. There was a charge made against her under Section 406 and was registered in the Crime Register. It was in July 1924 and the complaint was first made by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police by order of the Darbar. The D. I. G. sent an application to the I.G.P for help for going to Amritsar for arresting Mumtaz and taking possession of the property. There were three persons, Mahomed Ali, Vazir Jan and Mumtaz Begum. It was in July that an application was made for help at Bombay and Amritsar, from the Police and the Magistrate.

The Judge said he understood persons could not be arrested in Bombay without extradition warrant.

Continuing, the witness said that the Minister and the I.G.P. were away on leave and nothing was done in the matter. The I. G. P. then was Gulam Mahomed and the matter was still pending.

To Mr. Velinker witness said the charge was for criminal breach of trust for ornaments worth Rs. 2,60,000. No warrant was necessary for the arrest of a person in British territory. The local police would do that, but they would not surrender the arrested person. They had applied to the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore, but so far nothing had come out of it. No warrant was applied for against Mumtaz Begum, Mumtaz was living in the Palace. In the complaint it was stated that Mumtaz was living in the old Palace and that the property was removed from there. Witness personally knew that she was living there. Mumtaz was in the habit of going out daily and her step-father and mother were living with Mumtaz when the complaint was filed. Even before the complaint was filed these persons were living there. In January, February and March 1924 they were living there. He could not say whether Mumtaz was going out in a car, because the curtains of the car were always down. There was no other woman in the keeping of the Maharaja living there in the old palace. He had not seen any O. I. D. there.

SEARCH AT DIGHE'S HOUSE.

There was a military guard at the gate or the ground floor. He had seen the guard there since a long time. The treasury was in the old Palace. It was a two storied house. No. 5 was arrested on January 20 at about 3 or 4 p.m. and was taken to the Sudder Kotwali, the Chief Police Station, and the search took place an hour after. There were two *panch* in addition to the C. I. D. Inspector and the I. G. P. Indore. Smith picked up the cartridges. They were on the first floor, and the *panch* were on the staircase, near the door, but not in the room itself. There were some officers standing in the room, and there was also some luggage there. During the search, Smith and Baker were looking at the contents of the boxes and the copper box was taken out of the paper box by Smith. The *panch* were on the ground floor and the cartridges were taken there. After the search was over Smith handed over the box to Gulam Mahomed, asking him to take care of it. The second search was on the 25th January. There were females in the house after the search was made. The search was conducted by Baker and Smith, the former was the I. G. P., Central India. The *panch* had to be searched if such a search were demanded by any one. And in this case there was nobody on behalf of No. 5 to make such a demand. Smith was looking at the cartridges in the light. Witness used to see No 5 in Indore, always clean shaven. He had no recollection of having seen No. 5 with moustaches. At the time No. 5 was arrested he had no moustache at all.

Sister Roberts at St. George's Hospital said she was present when Lt. Saegert was operated and bllets was taken out of the wound.

E. L. Canty, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D. Bombay admitted having received the three bullets from Sister Murray of the St. George's Hospital.

AN EXPERT IN FIRE-ARMS.

Robert Hammond, Manager of the Gun Department in the Army and Navy Stores, said he had 20 years' experience with fire arms. He was familiar with these. Witness was shown two pistols—one was Colt and the other Browning. He thought the cartridges were fired from the pistols shown him.

To Mr. Sen Gupta witness said it was impossible to say from the bullets whether they were of continental or American make The bullets could be fired from several pistols of the same make and it was impossible to say to a certainty that they were fired from the same pistol.

The Court then adjourned for lunch.

KHASGIWALLA'S EVIDENCE.

Narayan Govind Khasgiwalla, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was Diwan to the Rani. He knew Atmaram Singh, the A. D. C. to the Maharaja. He was in Bombay last January, also Hakim Akmalkhan; they were in the Somerset House. They had come here to receive the Begum of Bhopal who had come here on the 11th January. He knew both Pradhan and Swami. He used to go out with Mulgaoker and Swami and rarely with Pradhan. He had never entered the Aurora House. On the 12th January he went to market to make some purchases with Hakim Akmalkhan the car being driven by Pradhan. After making purchases they drove to the Hanging Gardens, the car stopping near the steps, near the Post Office. They then went into the gardens, asking Pradhan to purchase some stamps. They returned from the gardens about 6-30 p.m. and went to the Somerset Palace. He knew Sarma, the Finance Secretary to the Indore State. Witness saw Sarma at the Somerset House the next day; Sarma said he wanted to see the Palace.

Did you have any conversation?—Sarma asked me when I had come and I asked him why he had come there.

Witness, continuing, said he came to know about the murder from Mulgaokar and they had not much of a conversation. He knew Lele who was his acquaintance. Lele used to come to Somerset Palace to see witness and took his meals sometimes there. He saw Lele on the morning of 14th January and after that he did not see him. He did not see Dhondu in Bombay, but at Indore he saw him at witness' bungalow known as Khasgiwalla's bungalow. Dhondu was brought there by Smith to witness' house. He never gave permission to anybody to live in witness' house Lele was staying at Sikh Moholla, about a mile from his house. To his knowledge Lele never lived in his house at Indore. Lele must have left for Indore on 14th morning. He did not know with whom and why he went to Indore. He did not ask anybody about it. Lele came to Bombay on 18th January and witness also came in the same train. Witness saw him at Indore Station. Lele was not a rich man; witness travelled first class. Witness again saw Lele at Somerset Palace Annexe and he stayed there for six days. He did not know Dr. Dhargalker; had never seen him. He did not see Rashid in Bombay in January. He was a B.A., LL.B.

VISIT TO A C.I.D. OFFICER.

To Mr. Sen Gupta witness said there were a lot of people at the Hanging Gardens on the day he went there. He did not find a large number of cars there every day. He did not know whether it was a band day. Cars were constantly passing by that road everyday, whether there was band or not. He remembered going to see Patwardhan of the C. I. D. It was on January 12. They had started from the Somerset Annexe. Mulgaoker driving. He did not remember if there was anybody else in the car, except Mulgaoker. They went to Patwardhan's house at Girgaum. On the night of the murder when witness had left the Hanging Gardens the street lamps were lit. He had seen Rashid at Indore in European clothes. Kalikothi was a state building used for State guests but it was not a bungalow for State guests.

Ganpat Sadoo, a hamal at the Somerset House, said in reply to the Advocate-General that he knew accused No. 3 Bahadurshah He knew of the Indore Prince's arrival in Bombay. When the Nawab of Rampur was there Bahadurshah was driving his car. Previous to the arrival of the Prince, accused No. 3 had come to the Somerset Palace in a motor car with three companions. He asked witness whether Mulgaoker was there and he answered that he had gone out, Pai was then called at the request of accused No. 3.

SERGEANT WATKINS.

Sergt. Hubert S. Watkins said in reply to the Advocate-General that he was at Kemp's corner on duty on 12th January and in consequence of information he went to the Gardens. Near Bishop's bungalow he saw two cars. Bawla, Mathew, cleaner, driver and the accused No. 1, bound. Bawla was bleeding form several wounds; also Mumtaz from the wounds on her face; Mathew was bleeding from the wounds; also the driver. 'Accused' No. 1 was in the custody of the European officers. They then went to the J. J. Hospital and witness enquired where the officers were living and they said they were at the Taj Mahal Hotel Col. Vickery handed over to witness the pistol and there were G. C. notes of the value of Rs. 2,000 found on the person of accused No. 1. Witness took charge of the prisoner as also the bamboo stick and the pistol. The wounded people were taken to the Hospital in Bawla's car and the officers went away in their own car. At the Hospital, Bawla was operated on. Mumtaz was dressed as also Mathews and No. 1. The car was sent to the Gamdevi Police Station. Bawla died in the J. J. Hospital at 1-15 a.m. Bawla's clothes were searched after the operation and he found a driving license in his pockets, as also a temporary driving license for Mumtaz.

BAWLA'S STATEMENT BEFORE DEATH.

To Mr. Sen Gupta witness said he put Bawla, Mumtaz and Mathew at the back of the car. Accused No. 1 was in the custody of military officers, and when Bawla was helped inside the car No. 1 was still there. Bawla was put in a sitting posture at the back of the car and accused No. 1 was put in the front seat. Witness was riding on the footboard of the car to the hospital. He could not say whether Bawla's eyes were open or closed. He asked Bawla what had happened and he made a note of what had happened then and there. On witness asking him who had done it, he pointed his hand to Mumtaz and said it must have been her step-father who had done it. He did not say that accused No. 1 had done it. and it not strike witness to put that question to Bawla.

To Mr. Velinker witness said all the wounded were kept in the same room. He did not ask any questions to Bawla when driving in the car; Mumtaz did not make any statement to witness, nor Mathew. He could not say whether the car was searched before it was sent to the Police Station. He did not see either the *kukri* or the knife. Witness left the hospital at 6 a.m. the next day. Bawla's mother had come to the hospital about 8-45 p.m. When Bawla made his statement to witness Mumtaz was about two yards from him, and she was near enough to see the gesture of Bawla. Witness did not ask Bawla for the name of Mumtaz's step-father. Bawla's mother was there.

To Mr. Jinnah witness said Bawla had told him that they wanted his girl and because he did not give her they shot him. Bawla also told him that he could not recognise his assailants.

Inspector Guider said he received telephone communication from Col. Vickery and he went to the Taj and there saw Col. Vickery and Lt. Bafley; he was given Mathew's coat, a *kukri* and a knife, which witness handed over to Inspector Barnes of the Gamdevi Police Station.

Inspector Barnes said he had been to the scene of murder the next day and found five empty cartridges, pieces of wire, a fur cap pieces of bangles one brass button, etc. The fur cap was found near the lamp post where Lt. Saegert's car had stopped.

To Mr. Velinker witness said he went to the scene of murder at 8-30 a.m. There was no watch kept, and there were no sepoys kept. He went to the Bishop's bungalow and made enquiries of the Bishops.

The Court at this stage adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

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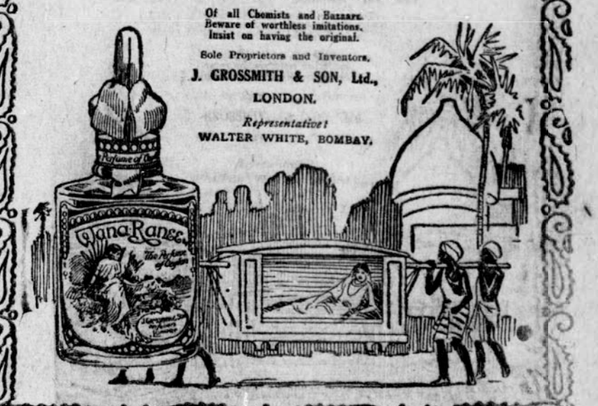

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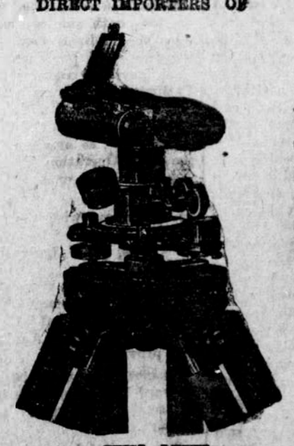

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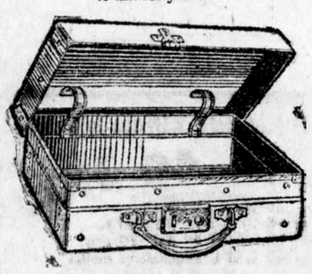

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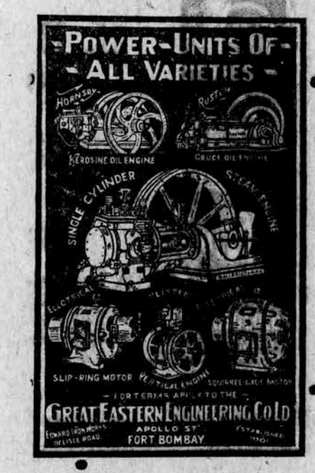

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4. No correspondence can be entered into on the subject of the competition.
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6. The design must conform to the rules of Cross Word Puzzles *i. e.* it must be possible to check words both horizontally and vertically.
7. There must be no blank squares.
8. The clues should be subtle but not misleading, and abbreviations, technical terms and two letter words should be avoided as far as possible. Every word used must have the authority of standard Dictionaries and Atlases.
9. Entries must be submitted by the 6th June 1925 and should be addressed to "Cross Word Puzzles Competition" The Cawnpore Woollen Mills Co., Cawnpore.
10. The decision of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Co. is final in all cases and Competitors must accept this as one of the conditions of entry.
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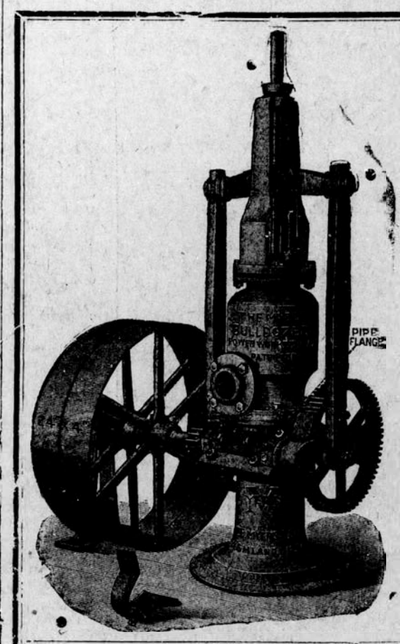

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